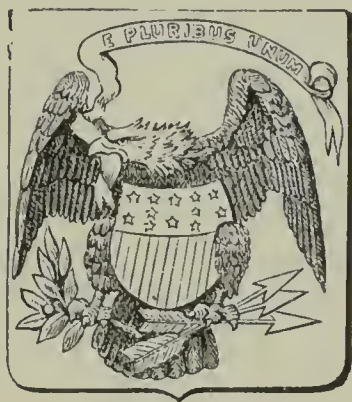


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The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 184, Vol. V.)

1804 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide centrally measured; the 1 is blunt at top; the other figures are well formed; the stand of the 4, projects as much to the right as the crosslet; to the right of the latter may be noticed two short perpendicular lines, which evidently were intended originally for crosslets, either of which would have made the 4 disproportionate; *an infallible test of genuineness* is found by noticing that the 0 in date is *exactly* opposite the o in F on the reverse; a hole drilled through either, would pierce both; this peculiarity does not occur on any other cent; so that by observing this rule, no one may be deceived by an altered date, however well executed; electrotypes are readily discovered by the edge, and the lack of clearness in their tone.

Reverse—The stems of the wreath are each 3 in length; five berries on each branch; space between the ribbon ends measures $4\frac{1}{3}$; from D to S is $2\frac{1}{3}$, from S to O is only $\frac{3}{4}$, and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$; figures of the fraction are large and well spaced; a needle-like line extends from the top of the leaf which touches C in CENT, obliquely upward, 1 in length. The pair of dies just described, were new and the only dies from which cents were struck during 1804; and owing to both breaking, they were not used in any succeeding year. An abominable fraud is mentioned below.

*Sub-Variety, A. Same as No. 1, but the obverse die is broken at the border touching RTY.

Sub-Variety, B. Same as the preceding, with the addition of a break on the reverse at the border touching MERT and projecting over C.

The Fraudulent 1804. Although it is somewhat out of our province to treat of counterfeit coins, but our dissection of the so-called "1795 Jefferson cent," renders it necessary to mention another counterfeit which has been made possibly under the supervision of the U. S. Mint officials at Philadelphia, within the past twenty years; but *who* influenced the manufacture of this disgraceful fraud we prefer not to say. Fraud it is, and intended for the greedy maws of unprincipled dealers and collectors and never for circulation, consequently it is not a coin; nor is it exactly a counterfeit; as it is in no way an imitation of the genuine cent of the date in question; but merits only the appellation we bestow upon it; it is considered a disgrace to any collection in which it may be found.

The dies have been used to strike genuine coins; the *obverse* die was used on 1803 cent, No. 18, described fully in our last issue; but the die is none the better for its resurrection, it was evidently much corroded; an attempt to remove this corrosion by acid, left the entire head and bust of Liberty as if covered with a bad case of varioloid; the figures 180 were

re-cut and the 3 partly obliterated by a very ill cut 4, which is as much unlike the figure 4 on the genuine cent, as it could be made; traces of the 3 are distinctly visible; the letters in LIBERTY were also re-cut; two other cracks beside that mentioned on the 1803 cent, branch to right and left of the latter. The *reverse* die, shows more than ever the persistent efforts to manufacture this fraud, as it bears not the least semblance to the genuine reverse; no dies could have remained of the type used prior to 1808, so the reverse of an 1818 cent was used, after it had undergone the acid process and the partial sharpening of the letters; it was not thought necessary to re-cut the dash, formerly beneath the word CENT, and which was obliterated entirely by the acid; this die shows less of the effects of corrosion than does the obverse. Taken altogether, the piece has not even the credit of being a counterfeit, as it was never intended for circulation as money, and a pattern it could never be.

1804 HALF CENTS.

*No. 1, with reverse A. Plain 4. The date is 4 wide, centrally measured, the figures neatly formed and evenly spaced, making no connections with the hair or drapery; the 4 is without a crosslet, hence styled "plain 4;" distance from tip of the nose to nearest point Y is $2\frac{2}{3}$ and to lowest point of L is 8, LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{3}$ wide at base; T is below the line.

Reverse—The wreath bears 6 berries on left branch; the stems of the wreath are short and the ribbon ends are distant from U and A; the figures of the fraction are small and more distant from each other than on the following varieties; the denominator measures 3 in width.

No. 2, with reverse B. Stemless wreath. Same obverse as No. 1.

Reverse—Resembles reverse A, but the wreath has no stems; a fine scratch in the die is seen from the tip of the leaf nearest the lower berry on the outside of left branch, extending to the centre of in E UNITED: the figures of the fraction are small and close together; the denominator is but $2\frac{1}{3}$ wide.

*No. 3, with reverse C. Crosslet 4. Stemless. The date is $3\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and curved; the 4 is large and has a crosslet, as all following have; the left angle of the 4 nearly touches the 0; from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$, and to lowest point of L is $7\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{4}$ wide at base.

Reverse—Same as No. 2.

*No. 4, with reverse C. 10 Berries. Same obverse as No. 3.

Reverse—Length of the stems from centre of the knot, $2\frac{1}{3}$ each; distance between ribbon ends, $3\frac{3}{4}$; they are quite near A and U, the former nearly touches; each branch of wreath bears but 5 berries, same on all following varieties; inner leaf on left touches H; all T's are imperfect at base; a short crack connects R with the border: the figures of the fraction

are large and the 0's quite close together; width of the denominator $2\frac{3}{8}$; the dividing line is short and thick.

No. 5, with reverse C. The date is $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and the figures widely spaced, the 4 slopes to left considerably, but is quite distant from 0; from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $2\frac{3}{4}$; otherwise similar to No. 3.

Reverse—Same as No. 4.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 5, but the obverse die is cracked from the border between L and I, to the right, through the centre of IBER, thence upward, the border breaking off to the tops of RTY; another crack extends from the crosslet of 4, through the drapery to the border in front of the bust.

No. 6, with reverse C. Protruding tongue and chin. The date is 4 wide, the 4 barely touches the drapery on the bust; from tip of the nose to the nearest point of Y is $2\frac{3}{8}$; LIBERTY is 7 wide, at base; a crack extends along the tops of LIBER connecting with the border; half a dozen parallel scratches in the die, curve from the neck to the border on the right; a conical projection about 1 in length extends horizontally from the chin; and from the partly opened lips a tongue-like object protrudes; the surface near the border, fronting the face, is slightly raised.

Reverse—Same as No. 4. We have seen a fine specimen of No. 6, which had a blank reverse; possibly a trial piece.

No. 7, with reverse D. Same obverse as No. 6.

Reverse—The fraction is widely spaced, the denominator measuring 3; the right ribbon end is distant from A: the right stem terminating in a point is near the right foot of A; H is not touched by the inner leaf, as on No. 4; only a portion of the stands of the T's remain; the border of the die is badly broken, beginning at OF and connecting all letters of AMERICA, the 20 of the fraction and UNIT.

1805 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide at top; the 1 is blunt at top and is quite near the hair, the extreme top of the 5 touches the bust; traces of another 5 are seen a trifle to the right, the original designing; distance from tip of the nose to nearest point of L, is $9\frac{1}{2}$; LIBERTY is 9 wide at base.

Reverse—Length of stems from centre of the knot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ each; distance from D to S, $2\frac{1}{4}$, from S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ and from F to A, $2\frac{1}{4}$; the denominator of the fraction is $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, slightly curved and figures small; an inner leaf barely touches the dependant of T, in CENT; the branches bear five berries each.

*No. 2, with reverse B. Same obverse as No. 1, but the traces of the original 5 have been removed.

Reverse—Length of stems from centre of the knot, $2\frac{2}{3}$ the right and 3 the left; from S to O measures $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from F to A is 3; the denominator is $2\frac{2}{3}$ wide and in a straight line, the branch and stem on left, are disconnected from the knot; N and T in CENT are connected at top; the inner leaf is more distant from T, than on No. 1.

No. 3, with reverse B. Perfect 1. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top; the 1 is perfectly formed; the top of 5 does not quite touch the bust; distance from the tip of the nose to the nearest point of Y is 3, and to the lowest point of L is $9\frac{2}{3}$; LIBERTY is $9\frac{1}{3}$ wide at base; the tops of the letters touch the border; an oblique scratch is quite prominent from the lower ribbon of the band, to the hair above the highest curl on the left; in front of the bust are seen four needle-like points, caused by the graver in overdrawing the design.

Reverse—Same as No. 2.

1805 HALF CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Stemless wreath. The date is $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top; the 5 is smaller than the other figures; a curving line parallel with the top of the 5, shows the intended height of the figure; distance from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y, is $2\frac{3}{8}$; and to the lowest point of L is $7\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is 7 wide at base; the letters are well formed except R, which lacks a part of its stand.

Reverse—Same as that on 1804 half cent, No. 2.

No. 2, with reverse B. Over 1803. This obverse is from the same die as the 1803 half cent No. 3, the figure 3 having been altered to 5; the curl of the latter is long and touches the drapery on the bust; the blurred appearance of 1 and 8, originally noticed, now is seen to be a crack from 8 through the upper part of 1, to the hair; the measurements differ slightly owing to the sharpening of the die; the letters of LIBERTY are connected at base by a slight crack, the surface in several places is granulated, the effect of acid in cleansing the die.

Reverse—This resembles that of 1803; the stems of the wreath are thick; the left branch bears six berries; the denominator of the fraction is wide and curved; the inner leaves touch H and T; a small scratch in the die is seen from the right ribbon to the base of final A in AMERICA: the E's are smaller than those on No. 2.

1806 CENT.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide; the figures are perfectly formed; 6 just touches the bust; distance from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y, is $3\frac{1}{4}$, and to lowest point of L is $9\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is 9 wide at base; 1 and 8 are small, the latter is below the line. This is the only die used for this date.

Reverse—Same as that of 1805 cent, No. 2.

1806 HALF CENTS.



REVERSE C.

No. 1, with reverse A. Small 6: stemless wreath. The date is $3\frac{2}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; the 6 is pointed and is smaller than the other figures; its point does not touch the bust; distance from the tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $2\frac{3}{4}$; and to lowest point of L, is 8; LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base.

Reverse—Same as that on 1804 half cent, No. 2.

*No. 2, with reverse B. Short dash. This obverse resembles No. 1 very much; the date is $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the point of 6 is more blunt than last, and is slightly nearer 0; distance from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$, and to lowest point of L is $7\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY, at base, measures $7\frac{1}{3}$.

Reverse—Length of the stems of the wreath from centre of the knot, $2\frac{1}{3}$ the right and 2 the left; the left branch of wreath bears six berries; an inner leaf touches H; the figures of the fraction are small; the denominator is $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide; the dash is only $1\frac{1}{3}$ long; a leaf on left almost touches D; R and I connect at base, and NT connect at top; E in STATES is small.

No. 3, with reverse C. Large 6. The date is $3\frac{3}{4}$ wide; the 6 is considerably larger than on the preceding, it is imperfectly formed, the point extends into the bust; distance from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y, is $2\frac{2}{3}$; and to the lowest point of L is $7\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is 7 wide at base.

Reverse—Length of the stems from the centre of the knot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ the right and $2\frac{1}{3}$ the left; the left branch of the wreath bears but five berries; ALF connect at base; the figures of the fraction are small; the denominator is $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the dash is 2 in length and nearly touches the ribbon on right; a comma-like point is seen near the apex of the leaf which touches T in CENT; E in STATES is small.

Coin Sales.

Part Second of the Anthon Collection was sold by auction Nov. 15th and 16th last; it consisted of the coins and medals of Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. The prices realized were very good, which demonstrates that foreign coins carefully selected and arranged, are as profitable to collect, if not more than domestic coins, particularly so with pieces possessing historical interest. The following were

some of the prices obtained: French pennies or deniers, Charlemagne \$4.25 and \$3; Louis I. \$3; Chas. II. \$2.25; groat of St. Louis (IX), \$2.13; Henry II. large silver medal, \$17; a bronze medal of Cardinal Richelieu \$9; gold double louis d'or of Louis XIII, \$14; medal on the storming of the Tuileries, \$5; another on the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, \$7.50; six livres or crown of the Republic, \$6; Napoleon's escape from the Infernal Machine; medal, \$7.25; another on the reception of the mayors at Schoenbrunn, \$11; 1813 five francs, Rome mint \$3.85; 1815 five francs of the "100 days," \$6.75; five francs of Prest. Louis Napoleon 1852, \$3.20; 1871 five francs of Commune \$3.05; pattern five francs of "Henry V., \$5.85; medal of Dr. Guillotine, \$5.40; 1478 groat of Mary of Burgundy, \$3.50; a cast of a medalic crown Mary and Maximilian, \$10.50; 1558 Philip II., crown of Brabant, \$5.50; 1619 Albert and Elizabeth double crown \$15.25; masonic medals of Holland, \$1.75 to \$5.10; Swiss medal on the oath of the Grutli, \$15.; Appenzell crown, \$4.50; Bazel double crown \$8.50; crown of Bern, \$6.; five francs of Neufchatel, \$4; Solcure \$4.50, Zug, \$5.05; "Waser" crown of Zurich, \$9.90; Spanish coin of Peter "the Cruel," \$3.25; gold ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella \$14; and a double ducat \$15; four reals of same, \$8.50, and a real, \$3; a copper of same \$2.25; 1590 Philip II. eight reals, \$13.80; bronze medal of same \$20; 1741 Pillar dollar, \$7.80; New South Wales five shillings, \$6.25; fifteen pence of same, \$3.60; religious medal of Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier, \$10.75; gold half joe of Maria I. Portugal, \$11.25; denarius of Theodoric the Ostrogoth, \$3.50; another of Vitiges, \$4; copper 4 tari of Valette, G. M. of Malta \$8.30, another of Lascaris \$4, penny of Frederick Barbarossa, \$2.25; gold sequin of Philip Maria \$8.50; bronze medal of Francesco Sforza \$5.70; testoon of Lodovico Moro, \$4; cast medal on the battle of Cerignola, \$4.25; 1591 crown of Alexander Farnese, \$15; another of Edward Farnese \$4.50; another of Ranuccio II. Farnese, \$3.60; Papal medals of Calixtus III. \$5.50; Paul II., \$5; Leo I., \$12; Clement VIII., \$4.50; Paul III. \$6.50; Benedict VIII., \$15.25 and \$6.80; Clement XIV., \$7.50; various Papal crowns \$2.50 to \$9.30 each; testoon of Alex. de Medici, of Florence, \$4.80; another of Cosmo I. \$8; 1577 scudo of Francis de Medici \$6.30; 1717 Cosmo III. Leghorn crown, \$4.50; medal of Doge Moro (1471) Venice, \$5.25; gold sequin of Nicolo da Ponte, \$8.10; crown of Doge Pascal Cigogna \$10.30; sequin of Manin 1797, \$8; very large bronze medal of Mahomet II., \$36.25.

A great injury to the collection was the admission of modern re-strikes of old medals; which, like counterfeit coins, reflect on the genuine by arousing the distrust of purchasers as to the originality of the really desirable pieces—the same may be said of American medals and coins.

The Bates collection sold by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. on December 15th and 16th last, was catalogued by Scott & Co. The collection consisted of very fine specimens of the United States series, both silver and copper, and

many fine foreign coins; the prices realized were all exceedingly low, especially when the perfection of the coins is considered; collectors who neglected sending their bids for this sale, missed a great opportunity to secure rare pieces at nominal prices.

We mention a few of the highest prices brought—1758 Isle of Man halfpenny \$1; 1798 penny of same, proof \$1.50; U. S. dollars, 1794, good \$39; 1798 small eagle, fine \$6 20; 1836 flying eagle, proof \$9.20; 1838 very good, \$28; 1839, fine \$27; 1854, very good \$7 25; 1855 fine \$5.55; three cent silver pieces 1863 to 1873, 50 cents to \$1.50 each; half dimes, 1794, good \$2.60; 1795 fine, \$2.75; 1796 very good, \$4.25; 1800 fine, \$4.20; 1805 good, pierced, \$3.40; 1838 no stars, fine, \$1; 1846 fine \$2.10; Washington cents 1791, large eagle, uncirculated \$4; small eagle, good \$3.50; Eccleston medal \$3.30; Geo. III. Indian medal, \$23; N. Y. S. militia shield medal \$10; Confederate States cent \$5.50; C. S. A. seal, electrotype \$4; Charlemagne penny \$1.70; Philip I. \$1.75; 1815 five francs "100 days," \$5; Aethelred II. styca \$2.30; pennies of Burgred, Aethelstan, Edmund, Ethelred, Harold II. and William "the Conqueror," \$1.10 to \$5.50; Jas. I, crown, \$2.75; Chas. I, crown, \$3.25; Cromwell shilling, \$6; cents, 1793 chain, very good, \$7; 1793 wreath, very fine \$5; an engraved counterfeit sold as genuine by "a Phila. dealer" \$1.25; 1795 fine \$5.10; 1797 uncirculated \$7; 1799's \$10 each; 1802 uncirculated \$3.20; 1804's \$7 and \$12; 1808, very fine \$6; 1817 fifteen stars, very fine \$3.10; 1821 very fine, \$5.05; 1836 *uncirculated bright*, \$1.10; 1856 eagle cent \$3.60; Scotch penny, John Baloil, \$3; David II. groat \$1; Robt II. groat, \$1.20; Mary Stuart, plack, \$1.70; James VI. crown, \$6.50; half dollars, 1794, good, \$6; 1797 good \$40; 1815, very good \$5.25; 1836 milled edge, uncirculated \$4.50; 1880 Proof \$1.55; 1861 C. S. A. restrike, \$5.10; dimes, 1796 very good \$2.80; 1800 good, \$4.50; 1802 almost fine, \$6.10; 1811 very fine, \$3.75; 1822 good, \$2.90; Swiss crowns \$1.10 to \$4; crown of Gustavus Adolphus \$6.40; copper dalers of Chas. XII. 45c. each; Jubilee crown of Bernadotte, \$3; old German crowns \$1.25 to 3; a rare double crown of Maximilian \$10; 1630 Lutheran crown \$5; 1730 Lutheran du cat \$5; Kentucky cent *lettered edge*, uncirculated, \$1.20; Annapolis shilling, very good, \$2.10; Immunis Columbia cent, very good \$2; 1791 Washington, large eagle cent, uncirculated, \$3.30; a fine U. S. A. bar cent *original* \$3.50; Feuchtwanger 3 c. eagle on rock \$4.10; 1662 Peru dollar of Philip IV. \$4.75; Priaprian medal \$3.50; Hebrew Historical medals 50 c. to \$1.35; antique snuff box \$5.50.

Averaging the entire collection the prices brought were about 25% of the real value of the coins.

The Coins of Siam.

Another oriental country has put in a claim toward civilization, and banished the religious superstition common to eastern nations, that of prohibiting the portrayal of human features on a coin. Siam, an extensive

kingdom, rejoicing under the rule of two kings, and occupying the heart of the peninsula in south-eastern Asia, between China and India; has of late years opened its markets for the exchange of products with the outside world; permitting Christian missionaries to educate their princes and introduce many European customs which finally led the Siamese to compare their circulating medium—rude lumps of gold or silver formed similar to bullets (but always of uniform weight), which resemble, somewhat in general appearance, the earliest coins of the Greeks some twenty-five centuries ago—with the more elegant and convenient coins of Christian countries. These convenient forms may not be appreciated by the natives who use their ears for purses, and scerete a Fung or Song Pie (seven and a half cents) or a Salung (fifteen cents) within their auricular depths before going to market, or by the gambling houses—and they flourish in Siam—which in years past supplied the populace with porcelain money, on which various characters were traced, or animals represented; these pieces were made in various colors and shapes; they were a legal tender and remain so to-day, although their quantity is fast decreasing. For very small change, the Cowrie, a pretty little shell (from the Maldiv Islands usually) about half an inch in length, with its whitish back tinged with a yellow dye, which makes it official; their value fluctuates so much that no standard can be named for them, they average one-tenth of a cent each or eighty to a Fung. The silver “bullet” money is of seven denominations, ranging from the Si-Bat, value \$2.40, to the Pie, value almost 4 cents; each piece from the lowest denomination, being exactly half the value of the next larger one; accounts are kept in Ticals (60 cents), pronounced *Te-Kawl*.

The “bullet” money appears to have been cut from long rods of silver or gold, and then scored across the centre, and being caught at the ends by some instrument, compressed until the piece assumes the shape similar to a baker's roll, or in fact more like the Cowrie shells; on the upper curved surface two punch marks are then sunk; these vary according to the period at which they were made. Considering the crude mode of forming these coins, it is remarkable that their proportionate weight should always be so exact, no file marks being visible. The gold being multiples of the Tical are known by their weight.

| Denomination. | THE SILVER “BULLET” SERIES. Equivalent in Cents. | | | CIRCULAR SERIES. Value designated by | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| Cowrie, shell, - - - | - | - | $\frac{1}{10}$ cent, - - - | - | - | - |
| Pie, - - - | - | - | $3\frac{3}{4}$ “ - - - | - | - | no stars. |
| Fung, or Song (<i>two</i>) Pie, - | - | - | $7\frac{1}{2}$ “ - - - | - | - | 1 “ |
| Salung, - - - | - | - | 15 “ - - - | - | - | 2 “ |
| Song (<i>two</i>) Salung, - - - | - | - | 30 “ - - - | - | - | 4 “ |
| Tical or Bat, - - - | - | - | 60 “ - - - | - | - | 8 “ |
| Song (<i>two</i>) Bat, - - - | - | - | 120 “ - - - | - | - | 16 “ |
| Si (<i>four</i>) Bat, - - - | - | - | 240 “ - - - | - | - | 32 “ |

In 1861, an order was received at Heaton's Mint in Birmingham, England, for dies to be prepared and circular coins struck for the King, Maha-Monghut: the weights and denominations to be the same as the "bullet" series, with the addition of a *pewter* coin of the denomination of $\frac{1}{8}$ Fung, which is nearly equivalent to a cent.



1861 SONG BAT OF MAHA-MONGHUT.

The adopted design is well illustrated by our engraving; the highest denomination the Si-Bat is exceedingly rare, not a specimen having yet appeared in this country, to our knowledge. The obverse design is an elephant in centre of a shield, which is surrounded by ornaments resembling the teeth of a circular saw; between these and an outer circle are the stars which denote the value of the coin in *Fungs*, as in the foregoing table; between the two outer circles are numerous short and long pin-like ornaments. On the reverse is an altar between the two royal crowns: all of them are fixed on pedestals; in the field are flowers and twigs, put on with the seeming intention of forming a background, but like Chinese paper-hangings they lack perspective; the same number of stars, and the pin-head ornaments encircle the design; the edge is smooth. The Pie, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Fung, the smallest piece of silver, lacks the star. The pewter coin, $\frac{1}{8}$ Fung, is of similar design, with the addition of its denomination in Siamese script, English and Chinese: the edge is sharply milled.



1868 SIX TICALS (*Gold*). BANGKOK MINT.

In October 1868, the present* First King, Chu-la-lon-kom, succeeded to the throne at the age of fifteen: his education had been attended to until he had attained a far greater development of intellect than the chief rulers of the country had ever before thought necessary. He established a mint

at Bangkok, and introduced the European style of coining; using for the silver coins the obverse dies manufactured in Birmingham, and making new reverses. The above illustration of the six Tical gold piece, will serve in giving an idea of the changes from the type of the preceding series; on the reverse of the silver coins no rays surround the apex of the altar, and the base of the *pedestal* on which it rests is formed of three ornamental tiers; the middle one is very large; the crowns on either side are not so well executed as on the first series; the field is devoid of ornamentation; between the outer circles are pellets; the edges are poorly milled and the general appearance shows that the art of preparing the planchets was not understood. The coining of the Si-Bat was discontinued, otherwise the denominations remained the same, with the addition of a copper $\frac{1}{2}$ Fung, which was struck from the same reverse die as the $\frac{1}{8}$ Fung; with the obverse closely copied and altered to suit the value.

These coins answered their purpose well enough until the increasing intercourse with foreign nations suggested an improvement, then by employing at the Bangkok mint skilled coiners and engravers from abroad, a beautiful series of coins were produced; the largest of which we here illustrate.



1879 SONG BAT OF CHU-LA-LON-KOM I.

On the obverse is a fine bust of the King in his new court uniform; his name and titles surrounding. On the reverse is the new coat of arms; between the two crowns is the usual altar which is decorated with the trident of Siva; the inscription on the left is "Kingdom of Siam," that on the right is the name of the Mint Master, "Rab-ga-lard" (whose sons are now being educated in this country), and below the arms is the name of the coin "Song-Bat," or the minor coins as the case may be. On the pieces smaller than the Tical, the drapery, crossed sceptres and dragon supporters are omitted, being too elaborate for the smaller planchets; the edge is strongly milled.

Bronze coins were now first introduced of three denominations, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ Fung (2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents); the obverse bears only the altar above a peculiar monogram, and the inscriptions "Kingdom of Siam" and "Rab-

ga-lard" as on the silver; the reverse bears a wreath of wheat and cockle blossoms surrounding the name of the coin, which is in three lines; and the date, 1236, beneath a short line. The old currency is fast disappearing before this new and really unique series.

The minor circular coins may be thus tabled:

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1861. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | Fung, pewter, equal to 1 cent. | | |
| 1868. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " copper, | " • 4 | " |
| 1878. | $\frac{1}{16}$ | " bronze, | " $\frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| | $\frac{1}{8}$ | " " | " 1 | " |
| | $\frac{1}{4}$ | " " | " 2 | " |

We have not been able to procure specimens of the new gold coins, but suppose they are similar in design to those in silver.

Ephesus and its Coins.

"The mythological interest of the coin is very considerable." The Ephesian Artemis appears throughout, either in person or represented by a symbol. There is scarcely a coin from first to last (except the eistophori) whereon the bee, the special symbol of the Ephesian goddess does not appear, and we find the stag or two stags (like those of silver which encompassed the gold Artemis dedicated by Salutaris), and the bow, bow-case, and quiver on many of the coins, or the bust of the goddess, and finally, her full figure. It is interesting to trace the general development of these symbols of representation. At first, the bee alone appears with monotonous regularity, though Mr. Head's quick eye contrives to extract hints for arrangement out of the shape of its wings. Then, as Greek influence waxed stronger, the stag, probably a concession to the Greek idea of the goddess, is placed on the reverse; and under Lysimachus, the actual bust of the huntress-goddess herself, "ehaste and fair," and no Asiatic at all occupies the principal side, yet with a little bee on the reverse. The return to autonomy and Asiatic proclivities, restored the bee to its old position on the obverse; and under the protection of Mithridates, the Ephesian mint even issued pieces with the full mummy-like figure of the Asiatic goddess on one side, retaining however, the Greek bust on the other. These variations of a mythological type are peculiarly interesting when considered in relation to the changeful history of the city; and the only fault to find with Mr. Head is, that he does not make quite enough out of them and does not sufficiently explain their meaning.

Historically, the coins of Ephesus are of universal interest. From them alone do we learn the existence of the monetary league which followed the Laeodæmonian defeat off Cnidus, and which is signalized by the issue of a uniform type of reverse—Hercules strangling two serpents—by all the cities of the League. The conquest of Ephesus by Lysimachus is marked by the appearance for the first time, of the face of the Greek Artemis, and the bow and quiver, on the coinage; and when Lysimachus

presented the city to his wife, Arsinoe, and called it by her name, the facts are demonstrated by the head of Arsinoe veiled as a queen. Later on, we find evidence that the Attolid attempt to establish a Pan-Asiatic currency was supported at Ephesus by the appearance of the Ephesian cistophori, with the cista mystica on one side, and on the other, two serpents coiled about a bow chest.

But the most important historical evidence supplied by the coins, consists of names of magistrates which are generally inscribed on them after the 5th century, B. C. There has been considerable doubt as to who these magistrates were, and how long each held his office. Curtius regarded them as Archons, but on grounds that have since been demolished; Lenormant took them to be high priests of Artemis; Mr. Head holds them to have been the Prytaneis,—officers corresponding in some respects to the Archon Eponymus of Athens, and places their tenure of office at one year. The argument by which he supports this conclusion seems to be irrefragable. In 274 years, 238 magistrates' names appear on the coins of Athens. The office, therefore, cannot well have been held for longer than one year. If it were half-yearly, we should require 548 names; but as Mr. Head shows from a comparison with the dated coins of Aradus, it is extremely improbable that our series is so incomplete as this would make it, and much more likely that there are not many years that are not represented in the collections of Europe. In many of the periods into which the coinage and history of Ephesus falls, the number of names nearly equals the number of years, but in no case are there more names than years. After a consideration of these data, it is difficult to see any alternative to the conclusion that these magistrates held an annual office; that the magistrate whose name thus appears on the coinage, was the *Eponymus* of the city, the first Prytaneis, or President of the Council of Prytaneis, who superintended the execution of the decrees of Boule or Deamos, ordered the public sacrifices, looked to the taxes, inspected the markets, harbors and highways, and gave his name to the year is demonstrated by a series of historical confirmations which signally attest the present high development of the science of numismatics. An Ephesian inscription published by Mr. Hood, and attributed to the year 324 to 319 B. C., gives the name of four Prytaneis, who were the Eponymoi of four successive years. Turning to Mr. Head's corresponding period,—arranged, let it be understood, simply on general principles of style and paleography and the like, with no date to guide him, we find three of these four names actually occurring on the coins! The fourth will doubtless be found in time. Another inscription mentions a certain Badronius, a name which appears on a coin of the corresponding period in Mr. Head's arrangement, and is nowhere else to be found in Greek literature or Antiquities.—*Saturday Review*.

Resume of Coin Sales.

Below we give a list of all the auction sales of coins which have taken place in New York during the past year. By this it will be seen that the trade in coins is one of considerable magnitude, and is yearly increasing. The total, amounts to nearly fifty thousand dollars, and to this amount must be added that sold by regular dealers over the counter, and private sales, which will bring the grand total up to about one hundred thousand dollars yearly in this city, our publishers sales reaching one-quarter this figure. The list of sales below are exclusively numismatic. The foreign stamp auctions conducted by our publishers not being included.

In every case where known we have given the name and address of the gentleman who formed the collection, then follows the date of sale, the number of lots, with the total amount realized at the end of the line. In all cases Messrs. Bangs or Leavitt were the auctioneers; the catalogues being prepared and sales managed by coin dealers.

If cataloguers will co-operate with us and send similar particulars concerning sales held in *other* cities, we will publish a complete list of them in our next.

| OWNERS NAME AND RESIDENCE. | DATE OF SALE. | NO. OF LOTS. | AM'T REALIZED. |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Anonymous, | January 17, | 619 | \$ 544 66 |
| " | " 21, | 520 | 435 99 |
| S. H. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa. | " 28, | 600 | 476 55 |
| M. W. Davis, Iowa City, Ia. | February 10, | 502 | 768 45 |
| S. A. Bispham, Phila., Pa. | " 11 & 12, | 1024 | 1,997 10 |
| Rev. T. Wilkinson, Berlin, Germany. | " 27 & 28, | 1200 | 2,244 46 |
| J. O. Emery, New York. | March 9, 10, 11 & 12, | 2941 | 2,508 03 |
| Samuel Carter, New York. | " 22, 23, 24 & 25, | 1975 | 1,102 89 |
| Anonymous; | April 3, | 694 | 1,027 25 |
| Ferguson Haines, Biddeford, Me. | " 9, | 705 | 748 46 |
| G. Grunewald, New York. | " 12, | 580 | 561 56 |
| Dr. G. N. Searing, Hempstead, N. Y. | May 6 & 7, | 1449 | 1,220 33 |
| Ferguson Haines, Biddeford, Me. | " 28, | 638 | 577 19 |
| Anonymous. | June 5, | 655 | 601 08 |
| W. T. Curtis, Portland, Me. | " 14, 15 & 16, | 2005 | 1,471 51 |
| Anonymous. | " 24 & 25, | 1203 | 1,755 11 |
| " | " 28 & 29, | 1298 | 619 42 |
| W. P. Titeomb, Washington, D. C. | " 30, | 728 | 642 11 |
| Herbert Steinman, New York. | July 20, 21 & 22, | 1500 | 1,451 40 |
| C. A. Durand, Norwalk, Ct. | " 29, | 698 | 569 65 |

| OWNERS NAME AND RESIDENCE. | DATE OF SALE. | NO. OF LOTS. | AM'T REALIZED. |
|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| J. E. Burton, Geneva Lake, Wis. | August 9 & 10, | 1197 | 1,120 40 |
| W. J. Jenks, Phila., Pa. | September 1, 2 & 3, | 1694 | 2,963 32 |
| W. W. Thurston, Wellsville, N. Y. | " 10, | 734 | 1,811 23 |
| J. F. B. Litchfield, South-bridge, Mass. | " 13, | 586 | 312 54 |
| A. Reimers, San Francisco, Cal. | " 17, | 806 | 853 75 |
| Anonymous. | " 28, | 450 | 369 68 |
| J. L. Smith, Washington, D. C. | October 5, 6 & 7, | 2015 | 1,799 24 |
| " " | " 19, 20 & 21, | 1818 | 926 48 |
| Ferguson Haines, Biddeford, Me. | " 13, 14, 15, 16, | 2335 | 4,279 02 |
| Anonymous. | " 29, | 711 | 805 97 |
| Prof. C. E. Anthon, New York | November 15 & 16, | 1028 | 1,969 97 |
| Anonymous. | " 19 & 20, | 1082 | 1,429 24 |
| D. T. Millspaugh, Emlenton, Pa. | " 22 & 23, | 1204 | 1,395 91 |
| J. C. Roach. | " 26 & 27, | 1390 | 2,789 27 |
| R. W. Mercer, Cincinnati, O. | December 8, 9 & 10, | 1704 | 1,357 10 |
| T. T. Bates, Traverse City, Mich. | " 15 & 16, | 1057 | 1,584 50 |
| C. A. Besson, Phila., Pa. | " 16 & 17, | 1175 | 742 17 |
| Grand total, | | | \$47,832 99 |

Canadian Medals and Coins.

We understand that the government have been asked to purchase, for the sum of two thousand dollars, the collection of Canadian medals and coins of an enterprising Montreal collector. The sum is a very large one to give for any collection of Canadian pieces, the rarity of whose rarest piece is not very great. The collection is said to consist of several hundred medals and coins in a high state of preservation, in a variety of metals, and which are said to have been obtained largely from the dispersal of miscellaneous collections in foreign countries. All the most important events in the history of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, are represented by a medal or coin from the earliest days to the present epoch. Among the more notable of the series under Louis XIV., and Louis XV., of France, are medals commemorative of: 1. The appointment of the Dampville, as Viceroys of Nouvelle, France, in 1644. 2. A series retrerr-

Answers to Correspondents

P. J. K., Jersey City, N. J. We have not seen the letter you mention, or it would have been answered in the issue following its receipt.

R. J., Richmond, Va. Your coin is of Holland, the "W" is the initial of the various Kings William (I, II and III), the design has been the same since 1821 until recently, when a new series was issued, which bears the arms of the Netherlands.

J. E. H., Waverly, N. Y. If you will refer to our article in this number, on 1804 cents, you will get an idea of what the so-called "re-strike" is composed of; our publishers do not sell such trash. The silver dollars you can purchase of our publishers as follows: 1795 at \$2.50; 1796 and 1797 at \$3 each; 1798 and 1799 at \$2 each.

F. M., Detroit. There were several kinds of crowns used on coins in early days: (1). The *radiated* crown, at first used to denote deification, but subsequently used by the living. Its twelve rays or points equal in number the signs of the zodiac, and may have been intended to refer to them. (2). The *laurel* crown, at first the honorary prize of victors, but afterwards placed on coins on the brow of each Roman Emperor after Julius Cæsar, to whom the Senate gave permission to wear one because of his boldness. (3). The *rostral* crown, a sign of naval command or victory, made from gold and representing the prows of ships fastened together. (4). The *Mural* or turreted crown, the prize for being the first to scale the walls of a besieged city; and (5), the *oaken* crown, an acknowledgement of valor in saving the life of a citizen, or of having benefitted the community by saving life.

W. L., Pittsburgh. We regret that your enquiry has been so long unanswered. We try to reply as quickly as the manifold duties of our office will allow. The *Labarum* is the sacred standard adopted by Constantine after his conversion to Christianity. That conversion is said to have resulted from the appearance to him in the heavens of a cross with the words, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Taking that as his banner, he was successful in the decisive battle with his great adversary, and at once proclaimed himself a Christian, and placed the sacred symbol on his royal flag. The *Labarum* then consisted of a spear or staff of wood that a short cross-piece rendered a kind of cross. On the spear point was a golden crown sparkling with gems and having in its front the monogram I H S, with the addition at times of the Greek letters A and U. Attached to the transverse was a small purple banner, square, and sometimes in a frame, sometimes floating. The *Labarum* is seen on coins issued by Constantine, or by the Christian rulers that succeeded him in the Eastern Empire, down to the Byzantine period itself.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 5.)

1807 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1806. This obverse is from the die used in 1806; the 7 having been cut over 6, the latter still remains plainly visible.

Reverse—Length of the stems from centre of the knot, $2\frac{1}{3}$ the right and 3 the left, the latter terminating in a point; distance between the ribbon ends $4\frac{1}{4}$; from D to S is $1\frac{3}{4}$, from S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$ and F to A is 2; figures of fraction are small, the denominator is $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the die is cracked from the lowest leaf on the right, through C in AMERICA to the border; the loops of the bow do not connect with the branches below.

*No. 2 with the reverse B. Perfect date. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base; the 1 is blunt at top, otherwise the figures are well formed and spaced; distance from the top of the nose to the nearest point of Y is 3, and to the lowest point of L is $9\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is $9\frac{3}{4}$ wide at base.

Reverse—Length of stems from centre of the knot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ the right and $2\frac{2}{3}$ the left; distance between the ribbon ends $4\frac{1}{3}$; from D to S is $3\frac{1}{4}$; S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$ and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$; the fraction is $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, the dividing line is continued, owing to a slip of the graver, through the ribbon to the top of final A in AMERICA; the letters in CENT all stand at different angles, the C is not touched by the leaf on left; the impression is always faint at STA, the die may have broken at the point afterward.

No. 3, with reverse A. Flawed die. This obverse is the same as No. 2, but in re-sharpening the die it was injured, so that a prominent flaw is noticeable from the back of the head to the border on left; on sharply struck specimens a line is seen from the nose to the border on right.

Reverse—Same as No. 1, but does not show the small crack mentioned above.

*No. 4, with reverse C. Large $\frac{1}{100}$. Same obverse as No. 2.

Reverse—This reverse is from the same die as that of 1803 cent No. 19; and from the fact that the die is *not* cracked as described on the sub-variety of that specimen, we here suggest that the workmen in the mint had become more expert in the manipulation of *hub* dies in sinking the *matrix* dies; which may have been the cause of this change of type for the following year.

No. 5, with reverse C. Large $\frac{1}{100}$. This closely resembles No. 4, it differs slightly in the measurements; the date is $4\frac{1}{3}$ wide at base; from the tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $3\frac{1}{3}$, and to the lowest point of L is $9\frac{3}{4}$; LIBERTY is $9\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base; the letters IB are above the line of the others; in reality they are too small.

Reverse—Same as No. 4.

1807 HALF CENT.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top; figures well spaced; the 7 is larger than the other figures; from tip of the nose to nearest point of Y is $2\frac{2}{3}$, and to lowest point of L is 8; LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{3}$ wide at base.

Reverse—Same as that of 1806 half cent No. 3.

1808 CENTS.



No. 1, with reverse A. Of this date there is but one obverse; of which our illustration is quite accurate, showing the change in the design from that used since 1796. They are known as "Turban heads," possibly because there is no turban on them; the broad fillet or band being erroneously taken to be the band of a cap or turban.

Reverse—This illustration is not so correct in its relative measurements as we should have desired, but it will serve to show the type then adopted. The distances between D and S, and S and O measure $1\frac{1}{3}$ each, and from R to A but $1\frac{1}{4}$; the point of the highest leaf terminates beneath the *centre* of final S in STATES.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 1, but the reverse die is cracked from the border through D, curving upward through the wreath and final S in STATES to the border above. On some specimens another crack beginning at the same point, extends irregularly to ON, to the wreath and terminates at the border between AM. These cracks rendered it impossible to strike sharp impressions; on the obverse, the star nearest the bust is unusually indistinct, which gave rise to the term "twelve star," by which this variety was formerly known.

*No. 2, with obverse B. Same obverse as No. 1.

Reverse—The distances between the words measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; the point of the highest leaf terminates just below the *front* of the final S in STATES.

1808 HALF CENTS.

*No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1807. This obverse was made in 1807, but not used until the date was altered to 1808. The date is $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top, and is almost in a straight line; the top of the 1 nearly

touches the hair above it; the 0 is poorly formed, and is quite close to the following 8; from the top of the nose to nearest point of Y, measures $2\frac{1}{8}$, and to lowest point of L is $7\frac{2}{8}$; LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{8}$ wide at base; T and Y are larger than the other letters.

Reverse—This is very similar to the 1806 half cent No. 2, except in the number of berries—this having but 5 on the left branch; the stem on right extends in a fine line to the right foot of A; the dividing line of the fraction is too short.

*Sub-Variety.—Same as No. 1; the die is broken at the border from the tops of TY.

No. 2, with reverse A. The date is $3\frac{2}{8}$ wide at top, is curved, and the top of the 1 not so near the hair as on No. 1; the final 8 barely touches the drapery, and is unlike the first 8; which conclusively shows that the figures 180 were sunk with a single punch; this has been the cause of the great similarity of the positions of these figures on all half cents between 1800 and 1807; distance from tip of the nose to the nearest point of Y is $2\frac{1}{2}$, and to the lowest point of L is 8; LIBERTY is $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base, the letters ERTY are larger than the others; the T has no stand.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 1.

1809 CENT.

No. 1, with reverse A. This obverse was sunk with the same hub as that of 1808, the 9 is larger than the other figures, having been cut over the 8, traces of which are still visible; a defect in the die makes the third star on right appear like a comet, the ray or tail pointing upward to the left.

Reverse—Same as that of 1808 cent No. 1, with the addition of a crack in the die from the border through the E in STATES, and the tips of the highest pair of leaves, to the next leaf on the right, and a slight crack above T in CENT.

1809 HALF CENTS.



OBVERSE 1.



REVERSE C.

*No. 1, with reverse A. The filleted head facing left was adopted for the half cents, the year following its introduction on the cents. Our illustration gives a fair idea of the design. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide centrally measured; distance from the 9 to the point of the star on right, is $1\frac{1}{3}$: in the die is a small crack on the hair, below the ear.

Reverse—The distance from final s in STATES to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from F to A is $2\frac{3}{4}$; the highest leaf terminates near O; the letters ES are smaller than the other letters in STATES; this is peculiar to all varieties; the ribbon end is more distant from U, than on the other varieties.

No. 2, with reverse B. Same obverse as No. 1.

Reverse—The distance from s to O is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$; the highest leaf terminates midway between s and O.

*No. 3, with reverse C. Same obverse as No. 1, with the addition of a crack which connects the stars on the right.

Reverse—Distance from s to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from F to A is $1\frac{2}{3}$ also; the highest leaf terminates below the front of s, another exactly below the front of the stand of F; E and s in STATES are above the line.

No. 4, with reverse C. Close star. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the 9 to the point of the star on right, is only $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—Same as No. 3.

No. 5, with reverse D. Close star. Same obverse as No. 4; with a small crack extending from the border at top to the hair; the 9 shows evidence of having been re-touched.

Reverse—Distance from s to O is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from F to A is 2; the highest leaf terminating *exactly* below the front of s; another to the *right* of the stand of F.

Gibraltar Coins and Tokens.

We can all easily understand the intensity of the struggle between Spain and England for the possession of that bold headland—the rock of Gibraltar. The Spaniard fought fought for it; it was part of his country, and it commanded the gateway of the Mediterranean; England for it partly as a prize of war, and as giving the control of that mighty inland sea, on whose blue waters so many of her ships did business; to the power that owned it. Hence the tremendous struggling last century for the mastership of this great headland, and the great joy in England when finally the English flag floated triumphantly over its immense fortifications.

As Gibraltar is simply a barracks or fort, with so much of a town or collection of stores growing up in its neighborhood as may supply its occupants with necessary articles; it was not to be expected that money should ever be coined there; accordingly none has ever been until 1842, when the English Government caused a quantity of copper coins to be struck for currency; but several of the storekeepers have issued copper tokens which circulate as small change, the coin of the higher denomination in silver and gold being either Spanish or English, or, in fact, that of any other country in the world, for Gibraltar is perfectly cosmopolitan and

willing to oblige anyone that has money to spend by taking it, always at a discount. The person who wishes to purchase, if he had only English money, invariably finds that the person he is dealing with takes only Spanish money at face value, anything else is taken as a favor and consequently with a shave. Should he have Spanish money, then the trade takes only French, or American, or Turkish, or Italian, or some other coinage which the purchaser is almost certain not to have, and so again he is fleeced and that heavily.

There is no redress for this imposition and bare-faced swindling. The unhappy subject had better, therefore, accept the inevitable, taking out his change in growling and wrath.

One often meets with these Gibraltar tokens, so we present to our readers a list that we believe to be complete :

- (1.) 1802. Obverse; view of the rock, GIBRALTER (*sic*) below; inscription, PAYABLE AT R. KEELINGS.
Reverse; a three-towered gate, below which is suspended a key; inscription, VALUE TWO QUARTS. 1802.
- (2.) 1802. Similar, but reduced in size, VALUE ONE QUART.
- (3.) 1810. Obverse; a lion, *sejant-rampant*, facing left, holding a large key with his paws; inscription, PAYABLE AT ROBERT KEELING & SONS, GIBRAITAR.
Reverse; similar to first reverse, but the key is omitted, and the date is very large, VALUE TWO QUARTOS.
- (4.) 1810. Same design as last, but smaller, VALUE ONE QUARTO.
- (5.) 1813. Obverse; lion similar to last; inscription, PAYABLE AT RICHARD CATTONS. GOLDSMITH. GIBRAITAR 1813.
Reverse; 1 QUARTO, beneath a crown, in a wreath of oak and olive leaves
- (6.) 1818. Obverse; similar to last, omitting date; inscription, PAYABLE AT JAMES SPITTLES GIBRAITAR.
Reverse; fortification; inscription, VALUE TWO QUARTOS 1818. Engrailed edge.
- (7.) 1820. Obverse; the same design as last, the name is thus: SPITTLE'S.
Reverse; same design as the preceding; inscription, VALE DOS QUARTOS 1820. Engrailed edge.
- (8.) 1820. Same, reduced in size, VALE UN QUARTO.
- (9.) 1842. Obverse; profile of Victoria to left; inscription, VICTORIA, D: G: BRITANNIAR: REGINA F: D: 1842; the initials W. W. on the shoulder, for W. Wyon of the British Mint.
Reverse; a three-towered gate; key below; inscription, GIBRAITAR, TWO QUARTS.
- (10.) 1842. Same design reduced, ONE QUART.
- (11.) 1842. Same still more reduced, HALF QUART.

Resume of Coin Sales.

OUT OF NEW YORK.

In our last issue we gave a list of the auction sales, which were held in New York during the year 1880. We have succeeded, through the kindness of the several gentleman by whom the auction sales were conducted elsewhere, in compiling a list, which, with our previous catalogue, will be complete—so far as we know—of the sales throughout the United States during 1880:

| Owner's Name and Residence. | Date of Sale. | Where Sold. | No. of Lots. | Am't Realized. |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Anonymous..... | January 28, | Washington, D. C. | 143 | \$ 47 00 |
| Ferguson Haines, Biddeford, Me..... | " 27 '8 | Boston, Mass. | 1126 | 589 35 |
| Anonymous..... | " 29, | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 227 | 42 04 |
| C. D. Monroe, Southbridge, Mass..... | May 10, | Philadelphia, Pa. | 550 | 413 84 |
| H. M. Chorpenning, Washington, D. C.... | " 12, | Washington D. C. | 367 | 19 70 |
| Anonymous..... | " 12, | " " | 274 | withdrawn |
| Anonymous..... | " 17-18, | Philadelphia, Pa. | 808 | 615 29 |
| Anonymous..... | " 27, | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 374 | 120 53 |
| C. W. Kirk, Pittsburgh, Pa..... | July 29, | " " | 277 | 47 94 |
| Anonymous..... | Sept. 23, | " " | 322 | 35 83 |
| Dr. G. W. Massamore, Baltimore, Md..... | Dec. 1, | Baltimore, Md. | 406 | 253 23 |
| Anonymous..... | " | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 280 | 63 55 |

Total..... \$2,248.30

Total realized in New York..... 47,832.99

Grand Total of all auction sales.....\$50,081 29

Semi-Centennial Coins of Belgium.

In 1880 the Belgian Government struck some handsome coins to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the Independence of Belgium. We have seen the five and one franc pieces, and suppose that the other denominations will ere long make their appearance. On the obverse are the jugated profiles of the two kings facing right, that of Leopold I. being uppermost; the inscription, LEOPOLD I.*-LEOPOLD II., and the artist's name below, *Leop. Weiner*. On the reverse of the five francs is a standing female, draped in loose, flowing robes, personifying Belgium; with her right arm is held a tablet inscribed CONSTITUTION BELGE, a laurel wreath is about her wrist; the left arm rests upon the head of a seated lion, and holds olive and palm branches; to the left is a large column on which is a statue, with the sun rising in the background, and above is the date 1830; over a large cathedral-like building on the right is the date 1880: below the feet of the lion is the designer's name, *E. Devaux*, and in exergue, the name of one of the famous Wiener brothers, Charles. The edge is milled.

The obverse of the franc is similar but the reverse is quite different, the arms of Belgium, crowned and backed by sceptres from which depends a collar of the royal order, the inscription surrounding is ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE, 1830-1880, 1 F.

Geographical Value of a Coin.

In citing the historical information derivable from coins, the geographical facts we acquire from them are of equal importance. A case was stated some time ago how an island in the *Ægean* Sea, which had been lost, was discovered by means of a coin (the piece not bigger than a half dime), and how recent soundings proved the existence of this isle. There was a lost city which owes its place to a coin. For over a thousand years no one knew where Pandosia was. History told us that at Pandosia, the famous general Pyrrhus collected forces with which he overran Italy, and that he established a mint there; but no one could put their finger on Pandosia. Eight years ago a coin came under the sharp eyes of a numismatist. There were the letters, Pandosia, inscribed on it, but what was better, there was the emblem, indicative of a well known river, the Crathis. Then everything was revealed with a certainty, as if the piece of money had been an atlas, and Pandosia, the mythical city, was at once given its proper position in Bruttium. Now, a coin may be valuable for artistic merit, but when it elucidates a doubtful point in history or geography, its worth is very much enhanced. This silver coin, which was not heavier than a quarter of a dollar, because it cleared up the mystery of Pandosia, was worth to the British Museum, one thousand dollars, the price they paid for it.

The U. S. Bank Tokens.

Such is the popular name of the most interesting series of money-tokens ever issued in this or any other country, originating at a time of great national distress, caused, it was firmly believed by a majority of the people; by the unwarrantable interference of the Executive with the legislative departments of the Government; this tended to embitter the intense partisans feeling of the time, while the scarcity of coin compelled the people to find a substitute for the regular mint issues; they were not long in taking advantage of the power thus thrown, by the force of circumstances, into their hands to punish or annoy the authors of their distress.

A short review of the events which led to the issue of these pieces, will be useful to a proper understanding of the spirit of the times, which allowed coins to circulate which held up the Executive of the country to ridicule, as a jackass. On June the 18th, 1812, President Madison signed the declaration of war against Great Britain, which was concluded by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24th, 1814, without the slightest benefit to either party, and leaving the United States in debt over eighty million of dollars and its finances and credit in a deplorable state. The banks outside of New England had suspended specie payment; and this, together with the want of a uniform currency, induced Congress, in 1816, to charter for twenty years, a national bank in Philadelphia, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, whose notes, always convertible into gold and silver,

furnished a uniform and convenient currency. The bank appears to have given universal satisfaction to the people, and no voice was raised against it, until Andrew Jackson, at the close of his first annual message to Congress, December, 1829, says: "The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most likely apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid evils resulting from a precipitancy in such a measure, involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenue might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties; and, at the same time secure all the advantages to the Government and country, that were expected to result from the present bank."

Thus in 1829 was the war on the United States Bank fairly opened by President Jackson, which was destined to continue with unabated vigor for fourteen years under four different presidents.

The ponderous message concerning the bank was referred to the House Committee of Ways and Means, who scarcely knew what to do with it, for the bank's charter had nearly seven years to run, and as yet had not asked for its renewal. Mr. McDuffy, the Chairman of the Committee, prepared a report, in which he claimed that the bank had faithfully performed its duties, and that it was essential to the correct management of the national finances, and as to the President's suggestion of a government national bank, to be furnished with capital from the treasury; declared that it could hardly furnish a currency without branches, whilst with branches it would be still more objectionable, as it would invest the federal government with very extensive patronage, which would be calculated to introduce corruption in the government departments, and finally branded it as a "desperate financial experiment, without parallel in the history of the world." But Andrew Jackson was not the man to quietly submit to having his favorite theories overthrown; accordingly, in his second message to Congress, he informs that body "that nothing had occurred to lessen in any degree the dangers which many American citizens apprehended from re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, as then organized."

On January 9th, 1832, a petition was presented to Congress for a new charter of the bank, which was in due time favorably reported on by the Committee, and passed the House on the 3d of July, by a majority of one hundred and seven against eighty-five. On the 10th inst. it was referred to the House, with the President's veto, a document of great length, in which he argues the case in full.

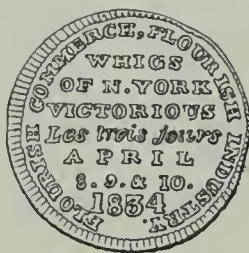
Jackson's next move in his war upon the bank was to recommend that provision should be made to dispose of all stocks then held by the Government, and that the proceeds should be turned into the United States Treasury; and he even went so far as to charge that the bank had an arrangement with some of the holders of its three per cent. stock, by which "a surrender of the certificate of this stock may be postponed until October 1833, after its ability to discharge the debts, may be continued by the failure of the bank to perform its duties." He then recommended that Congress should investigate its affairs, to determine if the funds of the United States, confided to its care were perfectly safe. This was refused by Congress, but an agent, appointed by the secretary of the Treasury reported that the bank had an excess of funds of more than seven millions over its liabilities, besides its capital of thirty-five millions of dollars.

General Jackson's second inauguration took place on the fourth of March, 1833, and in the autumn following he made his final attack on the bank, by ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits of the United States from the bank. This Mr. Duane refused to do, unless so directed by Congress. As this was not at all probable he was promptly removed by Mr. Jackson, and Roger B. Taney appointed in his place. The new secretary did the work for which he was appointed, and on October the first withdrew all the deposits and placed them in selected banks throughout the country.

The excitement and commercial distress which ensued from the president's action was intense, and pervaded all classes of society; it was destined to last, with various fluctuations, for nearly ten years. It was during these years of bankruptcy, and consequent dearth of currency, that the tokens which we shall now attempt to describe were issued, some to ridicule the administrations, others to express sympathy with it, while probably not a few were got up to put money in their designer's pocket, as it is very evident that all the tokens of this period passed current as money. There is a class of tokens of this date, known as store cards—that is, business advertisements of the same size—which we do not consider worthy a place in this article, except where one or both sides have been muled with a political obverse or reverse.

In our efforts to make this article as complete as possible, we have had access to the cabinets of Messrs. Smith, Willmot and Lowe, each being in possession of a piece not in our own cabinet. To these gentlemen we here acknowledge our indebtedness. It is very probable that there are other unknown varieties hidden away in the collections of our readers, any of whom will confer a favor by sending us any uncatalogued varieties for inspection, the cost of which will be paid by the editor of this paper; or, should they desire to sell, we will pay *five dollars* for any piece of the series undescribed by us, if sent at once, so that it may be added to the paper before its completion.

PRESIDENCY OF ANDREW JACKSON, 1829-37.



REVERSE A.



OBVERSE 1.

No. 1, Brass. Rare. One type; no varieties.

Obverse.—Ship sailing to left: FOR THE CONSTITUTION HURRA!

Reverse.—FLOURISH COMMERCE, FLOURISH INDUSTRY. WHIGS OF N. YORK VICTORIOUS *Les trois jours* APRIL 8. 9. & 10. 1834.

NOTE.—The motto, "For the Constitution Hurra," has reference to the claim of the whigs, that the democrats under Jackson were disregarding that document in regard to the bank. This piece is of extraordinary interest in this connection, as it marks the birth of a party organized to beat Andrew Jackson and to protect the U. S. bank, at the same time it commemorates the first election for mayor held in New York City. The election occupied the three days noted on the piece, *Les trois jours*, being in French, has evident reference to the revolution in Paris, July 27, 1830. This was popularly called "the three glorious days," and the "triumph of civil and religious liberty." The whigs, in calling their followers' attention to this revolution, wished to inspire them to make their election as complete as the French, and put down the tyranny of Andrew Jackson. Like all the pieces of the series which we can locate it was issued in New York.

No. 2, Copper. Rare. One type, with sub-variety of obverse.

Obverse.—Liberty cap in glory: THE GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY OF 1834.

Reverse.—Ship sailing to right. FELLOW CITIZENS, SAVE YOUR CONSTITUTION.

NOTE.—The sub-variety is caused by the rays of the glory having been lengthened in touching up the die. We have given these two pieces the precedence; first, because they bear the earliest date, and also because it is very likely that the circulation attained by them prompted, the defeated party to wreck their vengeance on their opponents, by the scandalous pieces we shall next describe.



OBVERSE 3.



REVERSE C.

No. 3. Copper. Common. Two varieties of obverse and reverse; muled.

Obverse.—Hog running to left. PERISH CREDIT. PERISH COMMERCE. 1834. MY VICTORY MY THIRD HEAT DOWN WITH THE BANK.

Reverse.—Small bust of Andrew Jackson. MY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE U. S BANK. MY EXPERIMENT MY CURRENCY MY GLORY.

NOTE.—“My third heat” refers to his third message to the House, on the bank, and is put on the hog so that no doubt can be entertained but that Andrew Jackson is to be represented by the hog, running pig-headed at his object. On the reverse, “My experiment” refers to his Sub-treasury recommendation. This piece is often found in brass, silver plated, probably to represent silver money. The dies are usually broken at the rim, on the obverse above PERISH, and below U. S. on the reverse. In a brass one in my possession there is a crack extending from the E in THE up to the R in CURRENCY.

No. 4. Copper. Scarce. Obverse 4. Reverse D.

Obverse.—Copy of obverse 3; nose of hog points at space between PERISH and CREDIT, the period after the last word is above first perpendicular of M.

Reverse.—Copy of reverse C. The most noticeable difference being Jackson is represented with very broad shoulders, in other respects the copy is followed so closely that the period after U. S. is omitted, same as in the preceding.

NOTE.—The obverse die is found broken in a curved line from the space following the date to between the C and R of CREDIT.

No. 5. Brass. Rare. This a mule of last two pieces.

Obverse.—3.

Reverse.—D.



OBVERSE 5.



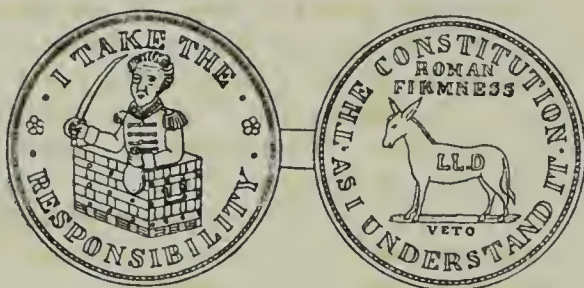
REVERSE E.

No. 6. Copper. Scarce. One type, no varieties. Scarce.

Obverse.—A mule setting back, or “balking,” inscribed LL.D. THE CONSTITUTION. AS I UNDERSTAND it, ROMAN FIRMNESS 1834.

Reverse.—Full length figure of President Jackson to left, with a large purse in his left hand, which he is defending with a drawn sword in his right. ‘A PLAIN SYSTEM’ ‘VOID OF POMP.’

NOTE.—The motto on each side is taken from the President's inaugural address. The LL.D. on the mule refers to the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred on Andrew Jackson by the President of Harvard University on the occasion of the President's visit to Cambridge in June, 1833, when he made his triumphant progress through the States after his second inauguration.



OBVERSE 6.

REVERSE F.

No. 7. Copper. Common. Two varieties of obverse and reverse.

Obverse.—Andrew Jackson in a safe with money bag in left and sword in right hand; engraver's initial H below safe. I TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Reverse.—Jackass, labeled LL.D. THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT. ROMAN FIRMNESS VETO.

NOTE.—This design is evidently taken from the last. Perhaps the mule was changed to a jackass to make it nearer Jackson's name.



REVERSE G.

No. 8. Copper. Common. Muled.

Obverse.—6.

Reverse.—Wrecked ship, labeled EXPERIMENT, on rocks to left. VAN BUREN METALLIC CURRENCY 1837.

NOTE.—This piece, as shown by the date, was made several years after the obverse, with which it is muled.

No. 9. Copper. Scarce. A copy of No. 7.

Obverse.—Copied from 6. No H under safe.

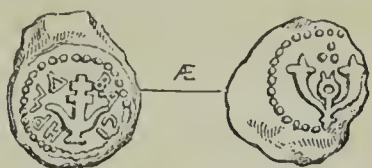
Reverse.—Copied from F. The jackass is thicker in the body, more like a donkey.

(To be continued.)

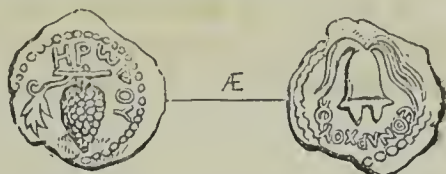
Jewish Coins.

(Continued from page 174, Vol. V.)

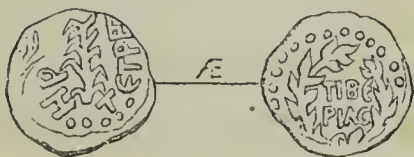
The engravings were omitted in our previous article, the engraver not having furnished them in time; we here insert them, and indicate the pages whereon they were described and should have appeared.



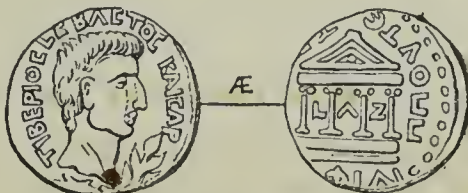
Herod the Great (p. 171).



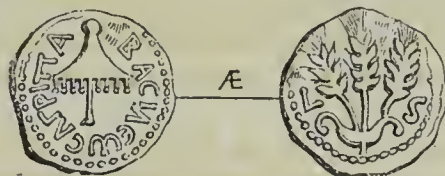
Herod Archelaus (p. 171).



Herod Antipas. (p. 172).

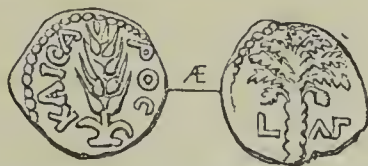


Herod Philip II. (p. 172).



Herod Agrippa I. (p. 173).

In our last we spoke of the coins of the Herodian line, a line that ended in Herod Agrippa II., who died at Rome in 96 A. D. During the domination of the Herodian monarchs, another set of rulers, appointed by Roman authority, and having a civil and military supremacy in different portions of Palestine, and known as Procurators, issued coins that form part of the Jewish series. These copper coins began to appear in the reign of Augustus (A. D. 6-14), bearing on the obverse an ear of corn with the word KAICAPOC in whole or in part, and on the reverse



COIN ISSUED BY THE PROCURATOR RUFUS.

a palm tree dividing the Greek letters that form the date, according to the *Anni Augusti*, in which the year 41, the year of Augustus' death, corresponds with the year 14 A. D.

The accession of Tiberius (A. D. 14) to the Roman throne led to a change in the devices of these coins; the obverse of those now issued presents the name IOYΔΙΑ (Julia, the mother of Tiberius) written in two lines within a wreath, while on the reverse there is either one or two cornucopiæ, or a triple lily dividing the date; sometimes the name ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC appears on one side or the other, in whole or in part, with raised devices, the Greek date now commencing with the Emperor's accession.

In 29 A. D. Julia died, and a few coins exist issued subsequently by Pontius Pilate, having for device the *Lituus*, or augur's divining rod, and which we retain on the crook of the Episcopal staff.



COIN ISSUED BY THE PROCURATOR PONTIUS PILATE.

Caius (Caligula) succeeded Tiberius A. D. 37, but no coins of his brief reign have as yet come to light.

In 51 A. D. Claudius ascended the throne, and of his reign we have many coins, on the obverse generally a legend containing a portion of the emperor's name and title with a variety of devices, and on the reverse within a wreath, the whole or a portion of the family name of the empress, IOYΔΙΑ AGRIPPINA.

Claudius was succeeded in A. D. 54 by Nero, whose Procurator, the Claudius Felix of the Acts, issued coins having on the obverse a palm branch, and on the reverse the emperor's name within a wreath. Felix remained Procurator till A. D. 60, when he was replaced by Porcius Festus, to whom, in time, succeeded Annas, son of Annas the High Priest. After a few months, Albinus was appointed Procurator, and in 65 A. D. Gessius Florus was invested with this high office—the last and the worst of all that held it. The tyranny of Florus furnished the occasion for that great Jewish uprising which led to the siege of Jerusalem by Titus in A. D. 70, with its subsequent destruction.

During the four years of this First Revolt of the Jews, silver coins, with a few in copper, were struck in Jerusalem and issued by its governing power, called "The Supreme Authority." On these coins we have, of course, Hebrew instead of Greek characters with Jewish symbolisms.

During the siege, one of the three factions within the city was headed by Eleazar, who held the Temple as his headquarters. Of Eleazar we have silver coins that bear on the obverse a vase with a small palm

branch and legend in Hebrew, "Eleazar the High Priest;" on the reverse is a cluster of grapes, with legend, "First year of the redemption of Israel."

In addition to coins mentioned, larger ones were issued, having on the obverse a tetrastyle temple, with the name *Jerusalem*, and on the reverse a bunch of branches that remind one of a thistle-head with a spear-head projecting, with a citron beside it, the legend reading, "First year of the redemption of Israel." Coins of a similar device were issued in the second year, by which time Eleazar was assassinated by one of his rivals, and this issue ceased. The device of a temple seems very appropriate on coins issued by one who both in an ecclesiastical and military sense was head of the temple.

Of the coins of the leader of the second faction, Simon, son of Gioras, we have many varieties. Some exactly resemble those of Eleazar, having the pitcher, with the reverse of either the wreath or vine cluster, though the legend reads, "The deliverance of Jerusalem" on coins of the *first* year (A. D. 69), and "The deliverance of Israel" on those of the second (A. D. 70).

Simon seems to have issued a considerable number of copper coins having on the obverse a palm tree, with either his own name or that of Jerusalem, while on the reverse we have either a vine leaf or a bunch of grapes, with legend, "*the deliverance of Jerusalem.*"

The third series of coins of the First Revolt were issued in copper by Simon, son of Gamaliel, the *Nasi* or official head of the Sanhedrim or Supreme Authority. On a portion of these we have the familiar palm tree and vine leaf devices already found on the coins of Eleazar and of



COPPER COIN OF SIMON, PRINCE OF ISRAEL.

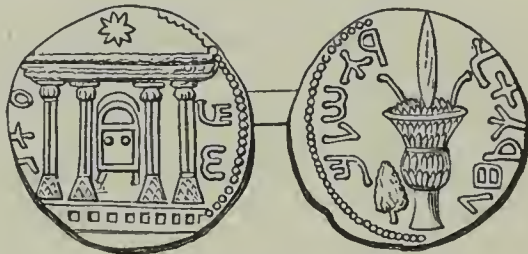
Simon son of Gioras. The legend on the reverse of this coin reads, "*First year of the redemption of Israel,*" while on another, very similar, we read, "Second year, etc., etc."

On a portion of Simon's coins we have a palm branch within a wreath on the obverse, and on the reverse a lyre of five or six strings. On a few small copper coins we have a vine leaf, with the legend, "Deliverance of Zion," having on the reverse, a vase-like vessel with two handles and the date, "*Year two,*" or "*Year three.*"

So important a military event was the capture of Jerusalem that Vespasian and Titus placed on their coins devices commemorative of

it. With this interesting and pathetic series, however, as with the coins issued by the succeeding Roman Emperors, we have no concern at present, and pass around to the coins of the Second Revolt of the Jews. This took place in the year 131 A. D., during the reign of Hadrian, the Jews having as their leader Simon Bar-cohab—*Simon, the son of a star*—a name which gave a foundation for the application to him of the old prophecy of the star that should rise out of Jacob, and which both himself and his followers urged as justifying his claim to be regarded as the Messiah. After three years and a half of fierce fighting with fearful bloodshed, Bar-cohab was himself defeated at Bethar, a fortified city, not far from Jerusalem, by Julius Severus and put to death by torture.

As a whole the coins that now come into use were either the coins that had been current in the time of the First Revolt, or a reissue from the dies then used by Simon, son of Gioras, or restruck over Roman coins. Of the reissues we might refer to the coin of Simon, son of Gioras, having the tetrastyle temple, as one of those whose reissue



SHEKEL OF SIMON BAR-COCHAB.

is ascribed to Bar-cohab from the star over the temple, a figure which is supposed to refer to the distinctive symbol of this daring leader.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. P., Boston, Mass. Every line which has ever appeared in this *Journal* has been liberally paid for. Gratuitous articles, other than correspondence, are never solicited; but well-written papers will always be accepted and paid for according to their merit, ranging from fifty cents to two dollars per page.

Your other questions we cannot answer now, as it would require too great a space, but will endeavor to do so from time to time.

C. P. N., Springfield, Mass. In the list of Siamese coins, you mention the *Fung* and *Song-Pie* as being different coins, which is not the case; as the *FUNG* is equivalent to two *PIES* (or seven and a half cents), which is expressed by *Song*, meaning "two"; if you have a coin which weighs one thirty-second of the *Tical*, it must be a half *Pie*, or two cents; we do not remember such a coin. *Fung*, is properly spelled; as in Siamese and Chinese, each letter is sounded individually; "*Fuang*" would therefore, be improper.

The U. S. Bank Tokens.

(Continued from page 29.)

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OBVERSE 8.



REVERSE I.

No. 10, Copper. Very rare.

Obverse.—Large profile of Andrew Jackson to right. ANDREW JACKSON.

Reverse.—THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, enclosed in wreath of olive and oak branches, THE BANK MUST PERISH: five stars below.

NOTE.—This the rarest and most interesting piece of the series, was undoubtedly struck by the democratic friends of the General in reply to the scurrilous tokens before described as issued by his whig enemies. On the obverse they give a dignified portrait of the old hero, while on the reverse is a quotation from his manly and patriotic proclamation of December 10th, 1832, to the South Carolina nullifiers, as the would-be rebels of that day were called, "the Union must and shall be preserved." This combined with the assurance, that if any overt act of treason was committed, the leaders would surely be hung, had the desired effect and prevented civil war. In this connection the announcement that "The bank must perish" must have appeared significant, if not prophetic to his enemies.

1835.



OBVERSE 9.



REVERSE J.

No. 11, Copper. Common. No varieties of obverse. Muled with three varieties of the reverse die.

Obverse.—View of the old Merchants Exchange. MERCHANTS EXCHANGE WALL ST. N. YORK BUILT 1827 BURNED 1835.

Reverse.—Olive wreath, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

NOTE.—It is difficult to determine which party issued this piece; the whigs may have intended it as renewing their challenge to Jackson, but if we look for the origin of this celebrated epigram, it may well have been circulated by the friends of the President. The particulars are as follows: the relations between France and the United States became so threatening, that one of the first acts of President Adams, was to convene Congress in extra session in May 13th, 1797, three envoys, C. C. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall, were sent to France, with authority to adjust all difficulties. The French government refused to receive them, but intimated to them that a considerable present of money would facilitate negotiations and that a refusal to pay the bribe would lead to war. "War be it then," replied Pinckney, "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." Administrations succeeded one another but the claims remained unpaid until Andrew Jackson became chief executive of the nation; he soon negotiated a treaty in which France agreed to pay the twenty-three and a half millions of dollars in six equal installments. The first installment became due, but France had not made any provision to meet the payment. Jackson accordingly ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to "draw" on the French government for the amount due, the draft being made payable to the order of the cashier of the U. S. Bank. The draft being dishonored Jackson, in his sixth annual message to Congress said, "The United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty and in case it be refused, to take redress into their own hands. * * * the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war." About the middle of January, 1836, the President informed Congress that the French Government had peremptorily refused to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States. Preparations for war were at once commenced, but in less than a month from the date of that message, all the installments due, were paid. The Exchange was burnt in December, so it is not likely that this piece was struck before the payment of the French indemnity, therefore this interpretation of the legend and assigning it to the friends of Andrew Jackson, seems warranted by the facts. This reverse must have become very popular, as we find no less than nine different dies, which have been used to make nineteen different tokens. Fortunately they are easily distinguished from one another. Reverse J has a dash under cent; and four berries on the outside, one very small near the N in DEFENCE, not shown on the engraving, and six inside the wreath. It is the only variety having a period after TRIBUTE (not shown on the engraving). It is the commonest variety, being found with five different obverses.



REVERSE K.

No. 12, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—9.

Reverse.—K. Copy of J. Has three berries on the outside and five inside the wreath. It is found as a reverse on four dies.

No. 13, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—9.

Reverse.—L. Copy of K. No dash under cent; three berries on the outside and five inside the wreath. It is only found on two obverses.

No. 14, Copper. Scarce. One die with two reverses.

Obverse.—10. Slipper, boot and gaiter, surrounded by inscription, ABRAHAM RIKER. NO. 131 DIVISION ST. NEW YORK.

Reverse.—L.

NOTE.—This reverse is only found with obverses 9 and 10.

PRESIDENCY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1837-41.

1837.



OBSERVE 11.



REVERSE M.

No 15, Copper. Very rare. Three varieties of obverse and four of the reverse die.

Obverse.—Safe inscribed SUB TREASURY on the back of a tortoise running to right, 1837 FISCAL AGENT EXECUTIVE EXPERIMENT.

Reverse.—Jackass running to left, I FOLLOW IN THE STEPS OF MY ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSOR.

NOTE.—Mr. Van Buren in his first message to the House warmly advocated the "sub" or "independent treasury" scheme of the late Presi-

dent and finally, after nearly four years of discussion, had the satisfaction of seeing the system adopted which has remained in force to the present day. The obverse of the token represents the slow progress the sub-treasury recommendation is likely to make; while the jackass galloping at full speed, indicates how the new President was appreciated by a large portion of his countrymen.

No. 16, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—11.

Reverse.—N. Copy of M. Ground under jackass larger; left ear near to F in FOLLOW; right one pointing to the termination of L in ILLUSTRIOUS.

No. 17, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—12. Similar to to 11, but date smaller; straight 7 directly over G in AGENT.

Reverse.—O. Similar to last; left hind hoof of jackass directly over and nearly touching R of PREDECESSOR.

No. 18, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—13. Similar to last with FINANCIERING in place of EXPERIMENT.

Reverse.—P. Similar to last, but jackass has both hind hoofs on the ground.



OBVERSE 14.



REVERSE Q.

No. 19, Copper. Common. No varieties of obverse. Muled with four reverse dies.

Obverse.—Phoenix, SUBSTITUTE FOR SHIN PLASTERS, NOV. 1837.

Reverse.—Oak wreath, SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED MAY TENTH 1837.

NOTE.—This is another token of great historic interest. On the reverse we are informed that specie payments were suspended on May 10th, 1837. This act of the banks was legalized six days later by the Legislature of the State of New York; and was to remain in force for one year. On the 16th of May, 1838, specie payments were resumed by all the banks in the State, hence, we are unable to discover the significance of the date "November, 1837," under the Phoenix on the obverse. Can any of our readers enlighten us?

No. 20, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—14.

Reverse.—R. Copy of Q. No twigs below first and last numerals of date.

No. 21, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—14.

Reverse.—K.

No. 22, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—14.

Reverse.—S. Copy of J. Has two berries on the outside and six inside the wreath. It is found as a reverse on three dies.

No. 23, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—10.

Reverse.—S.

The Brunswick Thalers.

It is impossible in our limited space to describe the whole German coinage or even all the issues of a single ruler of one of the States. For such information a reader must go to the ponderous German numismatic works that abound, some of which like Kohlers well-known work, extended to sixteen or eighteen volumes, and yet do not cover a fraction of the ground. In reference to special inquiry about the curious Brunswick Thalers, issued in the 16th and 17th centuries, our readers will find in Volume 3 of this Journal, page 33, some information about Bell Thalers of Duke Augustus. The following are a few of the Thalers of his grandfather Duke Henry Julius.

The Gnat or Wasp Thaler.—On the obverse twelve coats of arms framed in laurel, with the legend HENRICUS JULIUS D. G. P. *ostulans* E. *piscopus* HA. *iberstadiensis* D. ux B. *runsvicensis* ET L. *uneburgensis* *99 (=1599.) P. P. C. (*Pro patria consumor*). Rev. A lion sitting and with his forepaws disturbing wasp's nest, out of which fly ten wasps; six on one side and four on the other, to attack him. The lion seems regardless of their efforts, while the sun shines on him and an eagle hovering above crowns him with laurel. This Thaler was issued in connection with a little "unpleasantness" the Duke had with ten of his feudatories, whom however, he succeeded in bringing to terms.

The Rebel Thaler.—Obv. A savage holding in his right hand an uprooted tree bearing the letters N. M. T. for NOLI ME TANGERE. *Touch me not*. In his left is a dart barbed at both ends, parallel to which are the letters D. C. S. C. *Durum contra stimulos calcitrare*. One of the barbs is licked by a dog to which the wild man gives a back kick, while a rose grows behind it. In the field is the date 1595. The legend reads HENRI. IULI. D. G. POST. EPIS. HAL. D. BRUN. E. LUN.: that is *Henricus Julius, Dei Gratia Postulatus Episcopus Halbertstadiensis. Dux Brunsvicensis*

et Luneburgensis (Halberstadt was a See, secularized at the Reformation) P. P. C., the Duke's motto: *Pro Patia Consumor*. On the reverse, we have the eleven shields of the duke forming a circle and uniting in a helmet at the top. In the centre of this shield is a representation of Korah, Dathan and Abiram being swallowed up; below the scene we have NOME XVI (where the story can be read), and above it the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S.: that is, *non recedet malum a domo ingratis et seditiosi*: *Evil shall not depart from the house of the ungrateful and rebellious*. This Thaler has reference to one of the Duke's quarrels, the rose being the crest of a family named Von Soldern and the dog of another called Von Asseburg.

The Lie Thaler. Obverse a coat of arms with a crest of three helmets supported by a wildman, on the right. The legend is as on the last except that we have LUNE and not simply LUN. Rev. A lion couchant, holding a roebuck between his forepaws, and having in the ground a leafless stick whence sprouts a rose, while an angel hovering above, crowns him with a wreath; the date is 1596; while outside of this is the legend *tandem bona causa triumphat*, and then on the extreme edge the German legend HVETE. DICH. FOR. DER TADT, DER LVEGEN. WIRD. WOL. RADT. HH: *Beware of a deed that commits you; lies can easily be dealt with*. The HH are supposed to be the initials of the mint master. The roebuck on this coin was the crest of the Von Steinberg family, and the leafless stick that of the Von Stockheim.

The Truth Thaler. The obverse field is covered with the words RECTE FACIENDO NENINEM TIMEAS 1597, with legend as before. On the reverse is a naked figure of Truth, with a halo round the head, while the outstretched arms give the appearance of a crucifix; above are the words VERITAS VINCIT OMNIA, between which is a figure to the left surmounted by the word CALUMNIA, and one on the right having above it the word MENDACIUM, while around the whole are eleven shields of arms uniting in a crown at the top.

Our Obelisk.

February 22nd., the 149th anniversary of Washington's birth, was celebrated in this city by a ceremony, the like of which never before occurred in this hemisphere: namely, the presentation of the far famed Obelisk, or as many term it Cleopatra's Needle. The press of the whole country has for several months, published a great variety of articles relating in part, or in whole to the justly celebrated monoliths of Egypt: one of which has been carried by permission of the Viceroy of Egypt; the skillful engineering of Commander Goringe and the generous assistance of Mr. Vanderbilt, to be presented to the greatest city of the New World. Our readers, are no doubt well aware of the methods employed in dismounting, shipping and its final disembarkment at New York and erection in Central Park. How the plans of the work differed, from those employed in its former removal from its position before the Temple of the Sun at On, or Heliopolis, by Alexander the Great after his conquest of

Egypt; to his new city of Alexandria, about 325 B. C., it would be impossible to say. That it is a monument proving the existence of important personages, both of sacred and vulgar history, cannot for a moment be doubted; its hard granitic formation alone could have withstood the changes of three thousand four hundred years; were it metal it would have lost all traces of the inscriptions; as would also stone of a less dense texture.

The stone was quarried and erected by Thotmes III. about 1600 B. C., who caused the *centre* lines of inscription, to be sculptured to advertise his glory and deification, as well as that of the Sun-god Tum. Thotmes III. was the greatest king of Egypt; he conquered Arabia as far as the Indian Ocean; invaded as far south as Central Africa; and north, to the opposite shores of the Mediterranean; he was one of the most powerful of the Pharaohs. The lines are read from top to base; those on the *right* and *left*, were cut by Rameses II. the Great, about 1360 B. C. In his youth he conquered the Hittites and other Central Asiatic nations, and afterward overrun part of Europe; and subjugated Nubia (or Ethiopia); but in the latter part of his reign had all his energies concentrated to defend *his* country from the victorious hordes of Asia. Among historians this king is known as Sesstris, and is believed to have been the father, by adoption, of Moses, but there is a diversity of opinion on this point. He commemorates the conclusion of the wars by his inscriptions. Several centuries later, about 933 B. C., the throne was occupied by Usorkon I.: son of the king Sheshouk I, (or Shishak) one of Jerusalem's conquerors; an Assyrian, commemorated his visit to the Temple of On, by engraving his name on the outer edges of the Obelisk in small characters, as shown in the engraving.

Mr. R. Hewitt, Jr., had 100 medals struck to distribute among the best scholars of the city schools; the medals were given in the name of the Numismatic Society. The following is the description:—

Obverse—The Obelisk; to left, the sun and rays fill the background of the field: in the foreground is an eagle perched on the United States shield, which is grouped with the arms of New York City, the motto "Excelsior" below on a ribbon; a laurel branch at each side of the shields: in the background is a prominent arc, which bears 22 stars: in the outer circle, on a groundwork of small lotus flowers is "Discipulus est priori posterior dies" (freely translated, "To-day must learn from yesterday.")

Reverse—In outer circle "Presented to the United States by Ismail Khedive of Egypt 1831." In field, "Quarried at Syene and erected at Heliopolis by Thotmes III. Re-erected at Alexandria under Augustus. Removed to New York through the liberality of W. H. Vanderbilt by the skill of Lieu. Com. H. H. Gorringe U. S. N."

We only give the readings of Faces A and B, of the Obelisk as there is a great similarity in all four faces of the stone; but should sufficient of our readers desire it by request, we will publish the readings of Faces B and D in our following issue.

FACE A.

TEXT AND INSCRIPTIONS ON THE PYRAMIDION OR TOP.

King Thotmes III. is represented as a Sphinx, with the head and arms of a man. He is offering two vases of wine to the Sun-god On.

His body rests upon a sort of pylon, decorated with the titles:—

The Strong Bull,
who manifests himself
King
in Thebes.
The son of the Sun:
Thotmes III.

Over the body may be read:—

The gracious god,
Lord of the two worlds,
King of Upper and Lower Egypt,
Ra-men-kheper

TEXT OF THE CENTRE LINE.

[Name of the Royal Standard.]

To the great god Horus (or the Sun), sovereign
Lord of Upper and Lower Egypt.

[The Official Standard.]

The King of Upper and Lower Egypt:
Ra-men-kheper.

[The title of the Victorious.]

The golden Horus.
the strong of arm,
who beat the Kings of foreign nations
who were numbered by hundreds of thousands,
for his father the Sun god Ra, ordained for him
victories over all lands.
Mighty power
was concentrated at the points of his hands
to widen the boundaries of Egypt.

[The family Name.]

The son of the Sun,
Thotmes,
who gives life of all stability and purity,
to-day as ever after.

TEXT OF THE RIGHT-HAND LINE.

Horus: the Strong Bull.
The son of Tum;
the King of Upper and Lower Egypt.
Ra-user ma,
the chosen one of the Sun;
Lord of the diadems of the vulture and of the serpent;
protector of Egypt;
chastiser of foreign nations;
the son of the Sun, Ramessu Meri-amun (Rameses II).
The Conqueror,
who with his own arms
performed great deeds
in the face of
the entire world assembled;
the Lord of the two worlds; Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun.
The son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri-amun,
who gives life of all stability and purity,
to-day as ever after.

TEXT OF THE LEFT-HAND LINE.

Horus: the Strong Bull.
friend of justice;
King of Upper and Lower Egypt;
Lord of the periods of thirty years;
like his father Ptah-Tanen [*the god of Memphis.*]
the son of the Sun: Ramessu Meri-amun * [*i. e. the friend of the
god Amun of Thebes.*]

The Sun created him,
to cause great rejoicing in the city of On, (*Heliopolis*), and
to fill with riches the sanctuaries of his creator.
The Lord of the two worlds; Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun;
the son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri amun,
who gives life of all stability and purity,
to-day as ever after.

*In the Greek lists of Manethos containing the names of the
Pharaohs this name *Meri-amun* is written *Miamum*.



FACE B.

TEXT AND INSCRIPTION ON THE PYRAMID'ON.

The representation and text inscribed upon the pylon are the same as those on Face A. The Sun god is this time called "Hormakhu"—i. e., the Harmais or Harmachis of the Greeks. The King's titles are:

The gracious god,
the Lord of the two worlds;
Ra-men-kheper.

The offering to the god is indicated by the inscription: Gift of wine.

TEXT OF THE CENTRE LINE—Name of the Royal Standard.

Horus: the Strong Bull,
who manifested himself King in Thebes.

[The Crown Title.]

The Lord of the diadems of the vulture and of the serpent;
his Kingdom is as lasting as is the
Sun in the heavens.

[The Family Name, in an elliptical circle and containing a curious allusion to the meaning of the name of Thotmes.]

The creature of the god Tum, Lord of the city of On,
the Sun who came out from his belly, and whom
the god TUOT formed [Mes]:
they created him in the grand hall [of the temple of On]
after the model of their own body,
being conscious or the great deeds he was to accomplish:
he, whose kingdom should be of long duration.

[The Official Title.]

The King of Upper and Lower Egypt,
Ra-men-Kheper;
friend of the great god Tum, and of
the circle of his divinities;
he who gives
life of all stability and purity;
to-day as ever after.

TEXT OF THE RIGHT-HAND LINE.

Horus: the Strong Bull,
friend of the Sun-god Ra;
the King of Upper and Lower Egypt.
Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun;
he has taken possession of the two worlds.
The son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri-amun,
a handsome and kind-hearted youth;
he is as resplendent as is
the solar orb in the horizon.
The Lord of the two worlds; Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun;
the son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri-amun:
the reflected splendor of
the god Tum
who gives life.

TEXT OF THE LEFT-HAND LINE.

Horus: the Strong Bull,
son of the Sun-god Kheper [i. e. of him who exists]
the King of Upper and Lower Egypt:
Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun,
the golden Horus;
rich in years; grand in victories.
The son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri-amun,
he came out from the belly,
to receive the crown from the Sun-god Ra,
who created him to be the sole monarch.
The Lord of the two worlds; Ra-user-ma,
the chosen one of the Sun;
the son of the Sun; Ramessu Meri-amun;
the reflected splendor of
the god Tum,
like the Sun.

The Horizontal Line, at the foot of the four faces of the obelisk which reads:—May he live!—the gracious god, Ra-user-ma—the chosen one of the Sun—the gracious god; Ramessu Meri-amun."

The Marginal Texts on the faces A, B and C, toward the edges, are the official titles of King Usorkon I. These inscriptions are in smaller characters, but are presented enlarged on the cuts, outside the respective faces.



The Coins of the United States.

*(Continued from page 20.)***1810 CENTS.**

No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1809. This obverse is the same as that used in 1809, with the date altered; the figures 09 are visible beneath 10; the date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; the defect previously mentioned, has been removed from the third star on right.

Reverse—The distances between D and S; S and O, and F and A, measure $1\frac{2}{3}$ each: the point of the highest leaf is directly below the front of the final S in STATES.

No. 2, with reverse A. Perfect, wide date. Width of the date centrally measured, is $5\frac{1}{2}$; the figures are smaller than on No. 1, and are widely spaced.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 1; the impressions are usually too much to the right: the letters ATES OF AM are on the border, which causes the dentellated ornamentation of the opposite border to be strongly impressed.

No. 3, with reverse B. Same obverse as No. 2.

Reverse—Similar to that on No. 2, except that between S and O measures 2; and the point of the highest leaf is a trifle more to the right of the front of S.

*Sub-Variety. Same as No. 3, but the obverse die is cracked from the border above the head to, and connecting all the stars on the right, terminating at the 0 in the date.

*No. 4, with reverse C. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; it is not quite so widely spaced as on No. 2.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is 2; S to O is $2\frac{1}{3}$, and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$; the highest leaf terminates more to the right of final S in STATES, than on any other variety.

1810 HALF CENT.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide; figures large (from same punches used for the cents) and evenly spaced; a crack in the die from the highest part of the hair, curves to the left and connects the three nearest stars; another crack extends across the hair from the ribbon to the jaw and terminates in a well defined period.

Reverse—Distance from S to O is 2, and from F to A is $1\frac{3}{4}$; E and S are small, as on the 1809 half cents.

1811 CENTS.

*No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1810. Although traces of an imperfect 0 are visible around the final 1 of the date, it is quite possible that the die had never been used or finished in 1810; as we have not discovered a

specimen with the same measurements we conclude that as in certain other cases, this die was not used during the year originally intended; the 1's are poorly formed and quite unlike the first 1, they are more like 1's: the date is but $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; 11 is below the line and at a different angle to the 18.

Reverse—Between the E in ONE and the N in CENT is a small dash, caused by a scratch in the die: distances from D to S and F to A, $1\frac{3}{4}$ each; and from S to O is but $1\frac{1}{2}$; the highest leaf terminates a trifle to the *left* of the final S of STATES.

No. 2, with reverse B. Perfect date. The date, centrally measured, is 5 wide; figures widely, but evenly spaced; as in No. 1, the 11 is below the line; the 1's were all cut with the same punch; a scratch in the die is seen from the fifth star on left, extending obliquely downward midway to the nose.

Reverse—Same as that of 1810 cent, No. 3.

1811 HALF CENT.

No. 1, with reverse A. The date is $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide; figures large, as on the cents, and as to regularity of position, are quite independent of each other.

Reverse—Distance from S to O is 2, and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{2}$.

*Sub-Variety Same as No. 1, but the die is broken on the left connecting the stars with the border.

NOTE.—Not many years ago the obverse die was resurrected at the Mint, and with a reverse of the 1808 type, a number of mules were produced, but did not circulate among collectors generally. They are rarely seen.

1812 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Large date. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; the figures are full and large, particularly noticeable with the 8; the last 1 is below the line of the curve: the distance from the back of 2 to the nearest point of the star, is $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, is $1\frac{1}{3}$; from S to O and F to A, $1\frac{3}{8}$ each; the highest leaf terminates just below the front of final S in STATES; on the majority of the specimens, most of the letters in TATES OF AMER touch the border: a slip of the graver connects both perpendiculars of the base of N in CENT.

No. 2, with reverse B. Large date. The date is 5 wide; figures large and well curved; the distance from the 2, to the nearest point of the star, is $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O, is $2\frac{1}{2}$; and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$; the point of the highest leaf is midway between S and O.

No. 3, with reverse C. Small date. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide; the figures 181 are smaller than on the foregoing varieties, and are slightly curved; the distance from the 2, to nearest point of the star, is $1\frac{1}{2}$. On sharp specimens, may be seen a small scratch just below the compass or centre mark.

Reverse—Distance from D to S and S to O. $1\frac{1}{2}$ each ; and from F to A is but $1\frac{1}{8}$; the highest leaf terminates slightly to the left of the front of S ; as on No. 1, the same letters touch the border.

*No. 4, with reverse D. Small date. Connected stars. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide ; the figures are small, the first 1 is above the line ; a crack in the die encircles the head, connecting all the stars and the figures of the date.

Reverse—This is from the same die as that of 1811 cent, No. 1.

Review.

"*The Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations*" is the title of a work compiled by Ivan C. Michels, Ph.D., A. M., which, the title page states, contains a "full description of the national gold, silver, copper, nickel and bronze coins, together with the weights and fineness and intrinsic value" of foreign coins. Of course one cannot be expected to publish a work covering so vast a subject and have it free from misstatements and errors ; the main cause of many of the errors appears to have been the great reliance the Author placed in the statements of the not-over intelligent curators of the U. S. Mint collection in Philadelphia, which is supposed (by said Author only) to be "matchless"—that he quotes some good authorities is evident (though we ourselves do say it) from the unaccredited selection from the *Coin Collector's Journal*, of November 1879, which forms a good portion of his sixth page, beginning at the last paragraph of the first column. In glancing over its pages we could not fail to notice some peculiarities which will strike the reader as novel—for instance on page 7, in giving the total value of the three cent pieces coined, it reads thus, \$1.281, 850.20 cents ; in all the totals following the same addition of the word cents occurs—the use of the term *exergue* throughout, appears to indicate anything which is near the lower edge of a coin—the "vine and bars" on the edge of 1793 cents is called a *grained edge*—page 8 mentions the notorious Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, as a *member from the South*—the wisdom (?) of Dr. Diekeson is quoted to prove the existence of 1801 Half Eagles, who had seen two of 1802 *over* 1801 and concluded that they must have been intended for 1801—*of the Half Cent of 1801 none were issued* ; this is a marvelous sentence. 1802 *Eagle similar to 1801* ; as none are known to exist we do not understand how they resemble anything—the same may be said of the 1803 Quarter Eagle—1804 *similar to Half Dollar of 1803* is quite as ridiculous ; and 1805 *similar to Half Dime of 1804* ; neither of these coins were struck bearing date of 1804—nor were Half Cents struck in 1827 and 1830—we never heard of a *Quarter Eagle of 1834* on which 5 D. or 10 D. was inscribed—in parenthesis we are informed that *a few dollars of this year (1836) bear Mr. Gobrecht's name at the base of seated female*, on the contrary very few do not—the 1837 dime without stars is described, *No stars in legend*, might have been more intelligible if read "nor legend"—the exist-

ence of the common Half Dime of 1837, type of 1836, was apparently unknown, as were the Dime and its Half of 1838 without stars—also the 1839 Half Dollar, Liberty seated; and the various types of cents—of 1840 Cents, *proofs only*, of the thousands, we never saw a proof yet—1849 Double-Eagle is unique, consequently they were never *circulated mostly as "pattern" pieces*—1856 Three Cent pieces were issued for general circulation in quantities and not *Proofs only*—the merest novice should know that the nickel cent of 1859 is totally unlike the cent of 1858—no Half Dimes of 1860 were like those of 1859—nickel cents were issued in 1864—1866 Half-Dollars were also issued without the motto "In God We Trust"—the commonest nickel Five Cents of 1867, bore no rays between the stars, nor did any thereafter—1873 *Trade Dollar*, of this only a few "*proofs*" were struck for members of Congress, truly our Congressional members must increase rapidly, for upon referring to our issue of January, 1880, we find that *one and a quarter million* pieces bore the date of 1873; they are plentiful still—the Dimes, Quarter, and Half Dollars of 1875 bear no arrow-heads at either side of the date—so much for the U. S. coins and the "matchless" Mint collection.

The alphabetical list of coins and valuations, is very useful and has been prepared with great care, barring here and there mention of a piece which is not a coin but a note, as the *Gourd, Dominican Republic*, 1.00. The tables of exchange and legal coins or units of various nations are very good; reminding one of a small work published by D. Appleton & Co. a few years since.

The illustrations are, to speak mildly, about as miserably executed as they could be—consisting of a black ground with white outlines for design; they are arranged on the page to suit the size of the cuts. An Obverse on the top of a page may look down on its Reverse in a distant corner, if not separated by several pages; rarely do they appear side by side; the Author's design was apparently to cover as much space as possible. In some cases *medals* are described in *weight* and *fineness* and called *coins*, to which they bear no relation; in other instances coins are under the wrong headings and consequently names; for instance, a small gold piece of Brandenburg is styled a *milreis of Portugal*—the silver tokens of 1811–13. circulated in Great Britain are called *billon*; when they are of silver not less than 700 fine; they are here called *shinplasters* improperly, as they contain no paper or other soft material to which this term is applied. *Pontecraft* may have been a printer's error—native East Indian Rupees are inverted and termed *Victoria Rupees*—under France, numbers 19, 36, 47, 48, 53 and 66 are merely medals—no description is given of Nos. 7 to 14 on page 57—under Germany Nos. 97, 98, 104, 133, 147, 180, 195, 202, 214, 256, 266 and 312, are either attributed to the wrong country or the denominations are not correct; many other pieces are either described as of too fine silver or not fine enough—under Spain, No. 47 is the reverse of 56. the former is said to be a *Pistareen of Chas. II.*, and the latter a *Real of Chas. IV.*, the coin properly belongs to Ferdinand and Isabella, two centuries

prior—the Turkish coins are beautifully mixed, 1 and 4 are the same piece, properly described as the latter; 2 and 3 is not *copper* but a low grade of silver; 7, 10 and 11 is a *good gold coin*; 6, 8, 9 and 12 illustrate one coin, the former is reversed.

We might point out more errors equally glaring but we forbear, not however before directing attention to the old $\frac{1}{4}$ Itzebu, No. 5 and 6 on page 108, with its museum story, and the *unauthentic Hebrew Shekel*, which is so unlike a shekel because it was made in New York; and last, least and most ridiculous is the *Widow's Mite*, famous all the country round as being in the "Mint collection" which is as unlike a Hebrew Lepton as a Belgian paving stone.

The work would furnish some valuable information to the amateur; the mistakes might be rectified upon observation. Philadelphia, 1880, price \$3.00.

Correspondence.

THE COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON MEDAL.

To the Editor of the Coin Collector's Journal:

In the Holland Collection, disposed of at auction in New York, during the month of November, 1878, lot No. 3429, among the earliest American medals, is catalogued as 'Columbia and Washington, commanded by J. Kendrick'; a ship and sloop; rev., 'Fitted at Boston, America, for the Pacific coast; struck for presentation to the natives of the North West Coast,' in good condition, and extremely rare; bronze 26.

During the Summer of 1787, some merchants of Boston fitted out an expedition for the purpose of opening a fur trade with the northwest coast of America. Accordingly on Sunday, Sept. 30th, Capt. John Kendrick, to whom the command had been assigned, sailed from that port in the private armed ship "Columbia," with a ninety ton sloop, the "Lady Washington," as tender, in charge of his First Lieutenant, Robert Gray. They proceeded by the way of Cape Verde and Falkland Islands, and having separated in rounding Cape Horn, rendezvoused in September, 1788, at Nootka or King George's Sound. Here, and in the adjacent waters, the two vessels spent the following Winter and the Summer of 1789. Nootka was at the time held by the Spaniards, who having in April, 1789, dispossessed the few English there settled, now ruled under the broad pennant of Don Juan Francisco de la Bodegay Quadra, commandant of the marine establishment of St. Blas and California. It may be here mentioned that Gray having perceived, just north of Lat. 46°, indications of a river, verified its existence on a subsequent voyage, by entering the stream May 11th, 1792, and naming it from the vessel he then commanded, the "Columbia Rediviva." He also left charts of his discoveries at Nootka with Signor Quadra, which gentleman died in March, 1794, at St. Blas, much lamented.

A letter from Boston, published in the Philadelphia "Independent Gazetteer," of October 9th, 1787, has the following item: "Silver and cop-

ver medals, we are told, are striking off, to be carried by Capt. Kendrick, bound to the Pacific Ocean, to be distributed among the natives of the Indian isles—on one side are represented a ship and sloop under full sail, with the words 'Colubia (*sic*) and Washington, commanded by J. Kendrick'; on the reverse the following: 'Fitted at Boston, North America, for the Pacific Ocean by,' encircling the names of 'J. Barrell, S. Brown, C. Bullfinch, J. Derby, C. Heath, J. M. Pintard, 1787.

"The enterprising adventurers, on the voyage to New-Albion, are determined to send in their vessels a quantity of the copper Cents and Half Cents, struck at the public mint under the authority of this Commonwealth, to be disposed of among the natives of those countries they may visit in the Southern Ocean. They are finely executed, the device on one side, the Spread Eagle of the Union, encircled with the word Commonwealth—on the reverse, an Indian, with his bow and arrow, surrounded with the word Massachusetts."

I. J. G

N. Y., January 24, 1881.

The Economite Treasure.

Our worthy correspondent Mr. Jos. M. Lippincott, has furnished us with particulars concerning the long secreted treasures of the Harmony Society, at Economy, Pa., of which we have written an odd line heretofore, but lacking positive information we could say but little; the aforesaid gentleman has kindly obtained for us all the points to be desired, in particularizing just what kind of coins and their number, which will be of great interest to all collectors. When we consider the many years during which the quantities were being amassed, especially during the earlier days of our mint, we may safely judge of the rarity of the respective dates, by the quantity of each, discovered in this vast amount.

Mr. Lippincott had the pleasure of examining the entire lot soon after its recovery from the underground vault, in the latter part of 1878; where it had been secreted during the Morgan raid; its discovery by that wily general, would have added greatly to the success of his band of rebels, as there was perhaps greater quantities of United States securities concealed with it. When the silver was brought to light it was black or tarnished from oxidation, and our correspondent says, "sore fingers were plenty in Economy" from cleaning the coins; as all were scrubbed before sold or circulated. Before their great value was discovered, two half dollars of 1796 and one of 1797 and several other rare dates, were paid out at *face value*.

Mr. Morrison, Cashier of the Economy Savings Institution, furnished our correspondent the information, consequently we regard it as authentic; the amounts are as follows;

| | | | |
|---|------|---------------------------|----------|
| Half Dollars 1794 . . . | 150 | Dollars 1794 | 1 |
| 1795 | 650 | 1795 | 800 |
| 1796 | 2 | 1796 | 125 |
| 1797 | 1 | 1797 | 80 |
| 1801 | 300 | 1798, small eagle . . . | 30 |
| 1802 | 200 | 1798, large eagle . . . | 560 |
| 1803 | 300 | 1799, five stars facing . | 12 |
| 1805 over '04 | 25 | 1799 | 1250 |
| 1805 | 600 | 1800 | 250 |
| 1806 | 1500 | 1801, '02 and '03. . . . | 600 |
| 1807 | 2000 | | |
| 1815 | 100 | | \$3,708 |
| | | 5828 pieces, or | \$2,914 |
| Quarter Dollars from 1818 to 1828; 400 pieces or | | | 100 |
| | | | \$6,722 |
| Common Half Dollars from 1808 to 1836; 111,356 pieces or | | | 55,678 |
| Foreign silver; French, Spanish and American | | | 12,600 |
| Total face value | | | \$75,000 |
| A well known dealer purchased of the scarce dates, \$4,000 par value, for | | | \$6,500 |
| And the 1794 Dollar for | | | \$22 |

Our readers here have all the facts; the coins are scattered all over the country, and it may be safe to say, that less remain in Economy, than at any other point.

Answers to Correspondents.

"S."—We cannot state what your coin is from your description of it. If you send it, or a good rubbing, for examination, we can then inform you.

C. P. N., Springfield, Mass. Your weight of the Siamese bullet series certainly proves the existence of the *Half-Pie*, which should weigh $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The *Pie* is the smallest of the circular series.

L. T., New York. The 1839 "booby head" cent differs from the other types of that year by having the most life-like head; figures of the date very close together; the lock of hair before the ear is shaped like a reaping-hook, *not curled*; and the curl which ornaments the bust is intersected by the shoulder. On the reverse there is no dash beneath CENT, and the wreath is a very thin disconnected vine. 2d. The most convenient method to make rubbings is to have some hard, thin paper, place it over the coin and hold firmly, that the coin may not slip; then with the blunt end of a pencil, or other smooth object, rub it evenly until the impression is as sharp and distinct as the coin.

The U. S. Bank Tokens.

(Continued from page 37.)



OBVERSE 15.



REVERSE T.

No. 24, Copper. Scarce. There are six varieties of the obverse.

Obverse.—15. Female head with chaplet of laurel leaves; the hair bound by a cord; E PLURIBUS UNUM 1837; thirteen stars, seven facing.

Reverse.—T. MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE; and in a circle of twenty-seven stars, NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

NOTE.—The obverse of this piece is found with six different reverses; while the reverse has only been used twice. The circle of twenty-seven stars has no significance, as when Michigan was admitted to the Union in 1837, the total number of States was twenty-six, at which figure it remained for eight years.

No. 25, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—15.

Reverse.—U. BENTONIAN CURRENCY 1837; and in a laurel wreath, MINT DROP.

NOTE.—The name of this reverse is taken from Col. Benton, one of the foremost men of his time, and an earnest advocate of hard money. In the war of 1812, he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, with whom he quarreled and fought a duel; they remained enemies for many years, but finally became friends. Senator Benton being the author of the expunging resolution which he carried in the Senate on the 16th of January, 1837. The passing of this resolution gave great gratification to Gen. Jackson, as it effaced from the Journal of the Senate its condemnation of him, for removing the deposits of the Government from the U. S. Bank. Col. Benton is the author of "*Thirty Years' View*," the best history of his time. There is a curious sub-variety of this piece, the die having got damaged in such a way that the 1 in the date, looks like an inverted L (1), it is quite rare.



REVERSE V.



REVERSE Q.



REVERSE J.



REVERSE K.

No. 26, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—15.

Reverse.—V. Market in centre; 14TH. WARD N. YORK CENTRE MARKET ACCOMMODATION.

NOTE.—There are no varieties of this reverse, and it is used but twice. It is scarcely political, but as it gives a fairly good representation of an old public building, we include it, with a full number.

No. 27, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—15.

Reverse.—Q.

No. 28, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—15.

Reverse.—J.

No. 29, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—15.

Reverse.—S.

No. 30, Copper. Common. Muled with four reverse dies.

Obverse.—16. Copy of 15. Lower curl in same position, but much nearer the last figure of the date.

Reverse.—V.

No. 31, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—16.

Reverse.—J.

No. 32, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—16.

Reverse.—K.

No. 32½, Copper. Scarce. We make this a half number, because it is not political, but as it is muled with one of the series we recognize it to this extent.

Obverse.—16.

Reverse.—W. Inscription, GEORGE A JARVIS WINE & TEA DEALER 142 GRAND CORNER OF ELM STREET NEW YORK; a star before and after the name.



OBVERSE 17.

No. 33, Copper. Scarce. Muled with three dies.

Obverse.—17. Copy of 16. Lower curl directly above 37.

Reverse.—X. Copy of L. No dash under cent; has three berries on the outside and six berries inside the wreath. It is not found with any other reverse.

No. 33½, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—17.

Reverse.—Y. Copy of W. With small leaves in place of the stars.

NOTE.—The next time we find this die (*Obverse* 17) used, it is a reverse to an 1841 obverse; which see.

No. 34. Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—18. Resembles 16, but the end of the curl turns backward instead of forward, as on No. 16.

Reverse.—J.

No. 35, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—19. Similar to last, but has seven stars facing bust and six behind; curl over 7; bust pointing at 1.

Reverse.—Z. Same design as J, but very different in appearance; dash under CENT; six berries on the outside and six inside the wreath.

No. 35½, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—19.

Reverse.—AA. J. H. DAYTON'S UNION STEAM WASHING EST. 17TH ST. NEAR 5TH. AVENUE N. Y. WASHING DONE FOR SHIPS. ST. BOATS HOTELS & PRIVATE FAMILIES.

No. 36, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—20. Same design; motto in larger letters, occupying nearly half the circle; seven stars facing; curl over space between 7 of date and star.

Reverse.—BB. Copy of X. No dash under CENT; has four berries on the outside and four inside the wreath. It is only found in connection with this obverse.

No. 36½, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—20.

Reverse.—CC. Umbrella in centre. H. CROSSMAN MANUFACTURER NO. 42½ CHATHAM ST. N. Y.

No. 36¾, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—20.

Reverse.—DD. Inscription, S. MAYCOCK & CO. 35 CITY HALL PLACE N-Y. EVER POINTED PENCIL CASE MANUFACTURERS SAM. MAYCOCK JOHN HAGUE.

No. 37, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—21. Laureated head encircled by thirteen stars; curl above 37 of date, which is the smallest of the series.

Reverse.—EE. Similar to J. Has eleven berries on the outside and seven inside the wreath. NOT FOR TRIBUTE in small letters. It is only found with this and the following obverse.

No. 38, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—22. Copy of 21, with the addition of a small star on each side of the date.

Reverse.—EE.

No. 39, Copper. Rare. No varieties of obverse.

Obverse.—23. Female head, with fillet inscribed UNITED; encircled by twelve stars and date.

Reverse.—FF. Similar to Z; dash under cent; nine berries on the outside and four inside the wreath.

No. 39½, Copper. Common. No varieties except in thickness of planchet.

Obverse.—24. Female head with fillet inscribed LIBERTY, encircled by thirteen stars and date.

Reverse. GG. Inscription, EZRA B. SWEET NO. 200 CANAL—STREET. STOVE & KITCHEN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, TIN, COPPER, AND ZINC ROOFING.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 44.)

1813 CENTS.

*No. 1, with reverse A. Distant star. The date is 5 wide at top; distance from the top of the 3 to point of the nearest star is $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{4}$; and from final S to O, and F to A is but $1\frac{1}{2}$ each: the highest leaf on the wreath, terminates immediately below the front of the final S in STATES.

No. 2, with reverse B. Close star. The date is of the same width as that on No. 1, but the figures are widely but evenly spaced; the 8 is below the line, which is not the case with No. 1; the distance from the top of 3 to the point of the nearest star is but 1.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; and from final S to O, and F to A, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ each: the highest leaf on the wreath terminates between S and O. Very many of the impressions from this pair of dies, will be found weakly struck in the vicinity of the forepart of the head, and on the reverse in a corresponding space, about the word UNITED.

1814 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Crosslet 4. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; the 4 is small and has a crosslet, which occurs only on this variety: distance from top of 4 to point of nearest star is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the highest leaf terminates to the right of the front of S.

*No. 2, with reverse B. Plain 4. The date is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; the 4 is large and has no crosslet; the point of the star is the same distance from the 4, as on No. 1.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and final S to O, measure $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; and from F to A is $1\frac{2}{3}$; the highest leaf terminates immediately below the front of S.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 2, but the die is cracked from the border upward through the 8, touching the hair, thence through the third star on the right, to the border. On specimens struck later, a defect under the chin is visible, which finally extended the full length of the chin to the mouth; this defect was caused by the crumbling of the die at its sharpest point.

1816 CENTS.



No. 1, with reverse A. Distant star. This year, the type of the obverse of the cents was changed to one less beautiful than any preceding, as may be seen by our illustration. The head appears to be of a female about the same age as the Declaration of Independence at that time. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured, and is divided thus:—18 16; the first half at the opposite angle to the latter half of the date; the border is broken considerably, on the right: on sharp specimens may be seen a dash between the 6 and the star; and a few small dots near the inner point of the second star on right: the distance from the knob of the 6 to the nearest point of the star is $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—The type of the reverse was not altered, but remains the same as adopted in 1808. This reverse is from the same die as that of 1812 cent No. 3; some of the letters show traces of re-sharpening.

*No. 2, with reverse B. Distant Star. Same obverse as No. 1.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from final S to O is only $\frac{2}{3}$, and from F to A is 2: from point of the highest leaf to O is but 1.

*No. 3, with reverse C. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide through its centre; distance from the knob of the 6 to the nearest point of the star is $1\frac{1}{4}$; the figures are evenly spaced. The 6 on all the varieties, looks as if it had been altered from an 8; all having been made with the same punch.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{4}$; from final S to O is $1\frac{1}{3}$ and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{4}$; from the point of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{3}{4}$; it terminates just below the centre of S; another leaf point is opposite the perpendicular of D.

*No. 4, with reverse D. Same obverse as No. 3.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{4}$; from S to O is $2\frac{2}{3}$, which is greater than on any other; and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{4}$; from tip of the highest leaf to O is 2: the letters are rather irregularly placed, being above and below their line; particularly so with N in ONE and T in CENT.

No. 5, with reverse E. Same obverse as No. 3.

Reverse—This is very like that of No. 1, differing mainly in the distance from S to O which is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from F to A is $1\frac{2}{3}$: the point of highest leaf is slightly in advance of the front of S, and another terminates beneath the *left* foot of final A in AMERICA: while on No. 1 it is below the *right* foot of A.

No. 6, with reverse A. Close star. The date is $5\frac{2}{3}$ wide through its centre; distance from the knob of the 6 to the point of the nearest star is only $\frac{3}{4}$; the figures are widely spaced; but not evenly, especially between 1 and 6; the latter figure slants to the right: the border is broken opposite the second and fifth stars on the right.

Reverse—Same as that on No. 1, but a slight crack is visible which connects the tops of the letters NITED ST; and the E in CENT has an accent above it; É.

No. 7, with reverse F. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide through its centre; distance from the knob of the 6 to the nearest point of the star is 1; the figures are well curved and spaced.

Reverse—The distances from D to S and F to A are $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; and from S to O is only 1; from the point of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{3}$, the point is below the centre of S.

No. 8, with reverse B. Wide date and close star. The date is $6\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the knob of the 6 to the nearest point of the star is but $\frac{3}{4}$, as on No. 6; the figures are widely spaced; the compass mark, before the ear, is very prominent.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 2.

About the Weight of Coins.

The New Orleans mint is reported as being very active now. Silver bricks from New York and Colorado are coming at the rate of 50,000

ounces per day, and the demand for silver dollars is greater than the coinage capacity. Deposits from Mexico are increasing, and Mexican merchants are said to look upon the New Orleans mint as a great benefactor of their trade. The amount of bullion produced by our mines during the past seven years, as reported through the Mint Bureau at Washington, has been about \$280,000,000 of gold, and \$271,500,000 of silver; an average production during that time of \$40,000,000 of gold and \$38,750,000 of silver per year. About 95 per cent. of this gold and 60 per cent. of the silver, found its way to the mints and assay offices to be converted into coins and bars.

It may be of interest to many, to know just what our coins weigh—\$1,000,000 in gold, weighs 3,685 5-7 pounds avoirdupois; 1,000,000 trade dollars weigh 60,000; 1,000,000 of standard dollars weigh 58,928 4-7; \$1,000,000 in fractional silver coins weigh 55,114 2-7; \$1,000,000 in five cent nickels weigh 220,457 1-7; \$1,000,000 in three cent nickels weigh 142,857 1-7; \$1,000,000 in one cent pieces weigh 685,714 2-7 lbs. A coinage of 4,000,000 of the standard silver dollars per month, would in a year amount to 2,818,571 3-7 pounds, or over 1,414 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, and if the pieces were laid side by side, they would form a continuous string 1,136 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

The loss by friction of large quantities of coin may be illustrated by an account from an English paper, which says: amongst the minor disadvantages of banking may be included the losses incurred by bankers upon light coin. At a local branch of a great London banking establishment, there is paid away often nearly as much as £100 per week, on account of short-weight bullion, and the average weekly loss is not far short of this amount. If this be the loss at a single branch of one bank, what must be the total loss to the banks throughout the world? At all banks in Great Britain, gold and silver is freely received from customers, without regard to actual weight, and when the incoming bullion is greatly in excess of the outgoing bullion, a certain quantity is sent to the Bank of England, or to the mint, where it cannot be realized except at a sacrifice, which is generally considerable on account of lightness. The authorities, however, are not invariably the gainers, for it is stated by Mr. R. H. Hill, the superintendent of the operative department of the Royal Mint, that the purchase of *dirt* adhering to gold coin, costs no less than £311 per 1,000,000 sovereigns, and £334 per 2,000,000 half sovereigns. The delicate calculation, it is said, was made by washing coin, which proved that the loss of weight on 1,000 sovereigns was 0.08 ounce, and 0.043 ounce on 1,000 half sovereigns.

Now, since silver and gold circulate freely in this country, the old practices have been revived, and complaint is made of the great number of small coins having been punched or trimmed for the sake of the silver thus stolen. Several Israelites in this city are known to make considerable by purchasing coin thus mutilated, from brokers, and disposing of it

to Pawnbrokers and others who scruple not, to defraud the needy. The best way to stop the business is to refuse all such coins, as is already done by the railroad ticket sellers and conductors.

The Austrian Florin.

A large number of importers are interested in a suit now in progress involving the legal value of the Austrian florin. The points made by the importers are: First, that Congress did not intend the assay of Foreign coins by the Director of the Mint, to be conclusive as to their value and circulation, against positive proof to the contrary: Second, that the over-valuation of the Austrian florin was a discrimination against importations from Austria, in violation of our commercial treaties; and Third, that the excessive duties levied on this over-valuation, were in violation of the Constitution of the United States, requiring uniform taxation. The Attorney-General maintains the contrary.

That Eagle with the 8-Feathered Tail.

The following is a sample brick of the infamous articles, which gave coin dealers so much trouble to drive off the pests who had one of the million dollars.

"The papers are now urging their readers to keep their eyes peeled for the silver dollar whose eagle has eight feathers in his tail; it is worth \$20. Three hundred were struck off when it was discovered that it was *impossible* for the American Eagle to have 8 tail feathers, and a stop was put to their coinage. The present bird has seven tail feathers."

Finally some one took the trouble to write to the nation's Capital for information, and this is what he got:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Numerous inquiries have been received at the Treasury Department from all sections of the country relative to the value of a standard silver dollar on which the eagle has eight tail feathers. It appears that a report has been circulated that only a few of these pieces were coined, and that consequently they possess great numismatic interest and value. The facts, however, are, that owing to a defect in the hub from which the first dies used at the mints for coining the silver dollars were made, the eagle had eight tail feathers. A new one was substituted on which the engraver put seven feathers in the tail, but this was not done until about half a million of pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and probably as many more at the Western mints. The eight-feathered tail dollars are therefore of no more value than those with only seven feathers.

Medals Discovered.

In tearing down an old chimney a few weeks since, near Powhatan Courthouse, Va., a colored man discovered imbedded in the mortar, a

brass medal of the Duke of Cumberland. On the reverse side of the medal is a battle scene, with the inscription, "Rebellion is justly rewarded," and below that, "Culloden, 16 Ap., 1746." On the obverse is a bust of the Duke, with name and date of birth. This relic is now in the hands of A. M. Howard, Powhatan Courthouse. It is regarded by those who have seen it as the original medal awarded by the British government to the old hero; but those who have a trifle of common sense and a slight knowledge of numismatics, will know that the medal is quite common and is often seen at coin auctions; rarely selling for more than a dollar.

Another idiot hailing from Lincoln County, Miss., claims to have been hunting and shot a large buck; suspended on which he found a brass medal dated 1790, and bearing the seal of the State of Kentucky on one side; he also found imbedded in the flesh a porcupine quill, inscribed "Kentucky shall be our frontier 1769." We have heard of porcupine quills, but doubt the existence of the medal mentioned.

Moon-Scrip.

Apropos of the efforts of the Greenback revivalists to increase the volume of paper money, and the wild-cat stock companies now flourishing in the large cities, we find a fitting satire in an old but parallel case, which troubled the infant Republic during the presidency of Washington in 1792. It will be remembered that in 1792, Kentucky was detached from the State of Virginia and formed into a new State, upon which, land speculators were alive to the opportunity for issuing stock secured by the land purchased for various manufacturing schemes, many of which pleading a scarcity of metallic money, issued small notes, not unlike the tradesmen's tickets of 1863. Neither the stock certificates nor the promissory scrip were of any actual value, owing to the vast quantity of each issued; feverish times were those, when the attention of the central Government was attracted in that quarter by the attempt of Aaron Burr to establish an independent western republic in Kentucky; his schemes were at once dispelled.

A letter was written in 1792 to a prominent paper by a couple of gentlemen, who seeing the tendency of the times, sought to bring before the public an illustration of the ridiculous schemes they were made party to; we give it in full:—

MOON-SCRIP.

Some worthy patriots have devised an additional source of national wealth and aggrandizement, which in all probability will surpass the many already discovered in this young commonwealth, so highly favoured above all the old nations, in the science of acquiring riches without labour! they mean to keep up, by means of *balloons*, an easy, quick, and constant intercourse with the *moon*; and thereby to carry on a lucrative commeree with the people of that planet. Especially is it their design to

purchase landed estates there for our *bank-scrips*, *canal scrips*, and *national manufactory-scrips*. As the plan is absolutely sure, and the profits must be immense, the generous and enlightened freemen of the united states will no doubt patronize the enterprize.

The underwritten directors will sell 10,000 aeres of the best lands for one share in the national manufactory, and so in proportion for any other kind of paper money—even the *old congress dollars*—which after so many years degradation may now be changed into gold.

Though the moon probably contains 1,000 times more good land than our Kentueky; yet, as it will quickly be disposed of on terms so advantageous, we sincerely wish, that all who have the laudable ambition of becoming great, and of exalting their families to a splendid fortune, may speedily apply. The first purchasers will certainly in less than a fortnight gain 100 per cent. on their shares: for such is now the NATIONAL SPIRIT, that the manufactory scrips are 50 dollars beyond par; though not a single loom can be in motion for these six months; and every body knows how agreeably many have failed on the canals, which perhaps will never be dug in our days.

DOCTOR FAUSTUS, jun.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, jun.

Flowers on Nova Scotia Coins.

In 1856, there were issued for Nova Seotia, Penny and Half-penny pieees, having on the obverse an well eut head of Queen Victoria, with name and title. On the reverse, the field is covered with a large bunch of the Mayflower, a very attractive plant but of which few of our readers may have ever heard. The botanieal name of this plant is *Epigœa Repens*, and while it is sometimes miscalled the Trailing Arbutus, it is well known throughout New England as the Mayflower. As soon as the intensity of the winter's cold abates, on the very edge of the réeeding snow drifts, the Mayflower makes its appearanee. This may be in many localities about March, and many an hour is spent at that season by the children hunting for the first Mayflower, whose blossoms—white or a rich pink, are not more pleasing to the eye than is their delieate fragranee to our sense of smell. The selection of this plant for the floral symbol of Nova Scotia, may either proclaim a great profusion of the flower in that province, or be a quiet intimation of the many attractions pertaining to that somewhat out of the way locality.

Queen Anne Farthings.

There are six kinds of Queen Anne's Farthings in the British Museum, five of them being only patterns struek for approval, but which were not approved for eirculation. A real Farthing, if in a fine state of preservation, would be worth about \$5. The patterns, not having been

struck in great numbers for circulation, are scarce, and their value ranges from \$5 to \$50. One of them, designed by some Jacobite, omits a part of the legend which implies that the Queen reigns by the grace of God, he believing that she reigned by the grace of Satan. In later times (1849) the same was omitted from the Florin. The date of the real Queen Anne's Farthing is 1714. There are counters, or pocket-pieces, cut in brass, of no value. The six specimens in the British Museum are all of copper. The scarcest pattern is of inferior workmanship, and the name of the Queen, instead of being in raised letters, is in sunken letters. Britannia is represented with an olive-branch in the right hand and a spear in the left.

The Arms of Scotland.

The heraldic insignia on the royal banner of Scotland were originally it is said, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*; to which was afterward added the double *tressure fleury counter fleury gules*,—the shield bearing the lion being surrounded by two bands, placed one within the other, and each ornamented with fleur-de-lis, placed stem to stem, the flowers on the inner band or *tressure*, pointing inward; those on the outer bands outward. It is supposed that the lion was derived from the Arms of the ancient Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom some of the Scottish monarchs were descended. The *tressure* is referred to the reign of King Achaius, who, having made a league with Charlemagne, "for further memorial of the thing did augment his Armes, being a red lion in a field of golde, with a double trace, formed with Floure-de-Lyces, signifying thereby that the lion should henceforth be defended by the ayde of the Frenchemen, and that the Scottish Kinges shoulde valiantly fight in defence of theyr countrey, libertie, religion and innocencie, which are represented by the Lylies or Floure-de-Lyces, as the Herouds do interpret it." So writes Holinshed in his Chronicles, to which that garrulous writer adds in reference to the double *trace* or *tressure*, that the brother of Achaius entered the service of Charlemagne, and that by his aid Florence, in Italy, was re-edified rebuilt), and that in return, he was made Lieutenant of Tuscany.

Florence therefore assumed in her Arms "a redde lillie," resembling that which the Kings of France use.

Our readers will remember that the royal or Stewart tartan of Scotland, a fess-checky *ar* and *az*, comes from the pattern of the cover of the steward's table,—that having been the office held at first at the English Court by the founders of the royal Scottish line. The present Exchequer Court is the one which has to do with money questions, receiving its income from the *check* pattern of the cloth, and our common phrase, "checking our account," is connected with the same thing.

Coming Coin Sale.

On April 8th, our publishers will sell, through their auctioneers,

Messrs. Leavitt & Co., of this city; a fine assortment of Postage Stamps, and a small but interesting collection of Coins, Medals and Curiosities; the select specimens from the stock of a bankrupt dealer. From the prices coins have been selling at of late, we expect to hear of many bargains at this sale. One of the most remarkable pieces is lot 474, a diamond-shaped, pewter piece of "Norriestown 1776," the like of which has never before been seen in a coin sale. The large medal of Gen. Pope is also remarkable and is considered unique by all who have seen it.

Review.

Monograph on the History of Money in China, by Alexr. Del Mar, M. E., late Director of U. S. Bureau of Statistics, etc., is a pamphlet illustrated with two good lithographic plates of ancient Chinese coins, eighteen in number; from the collection of Horace Fletcher, Esq. This work contains condensed selections from the various writers on China and her finances, and shows a vast amount of research as well as a display of good judgment in the arrangement of the facts, with explanations and references by the author. The comprehensive array of statements render it very interesting to all collectors of the coins of the Celestial Empire. Much has already been written on this subject, as will be seen in the series of articles published in Volume 4, of this Journal. 8vo. 34 pp. San Francisco, 1881.

The "Expert" Cataloguer.

In this city, on January 10th to 13th last, was held an auction sale of the "Jenks Collection"; among which the cataloguer, W. E. Woodward, says, were many ancient coins of great rarity and undoubted genuineness; in fact, every piece in the collection was guaranteed genuine; except lot 791, an Oxford ten shilling piece of 1644. Now, to the greater number of collectors to whom the catalogue was sent, this appeared to be a remarkably fine lot of coins, many of which had never before been offered for public competition in this country; a vast quantity of italic type was wasted through the catalogue in the words *rare*, *very rare*, and *exceedingly rare*, etc., of which more hereafter.

Our attention was recently drawn by our numismatic friend Vice-President Balmanno, to an article in *The Critic* of January 29th, written by a French dealer, who says:

"The whole responsibility rests upon the person who signed the preface (W. Elliot Woodward). I do not at present believe that the gentleman whose name is given in the catalogue (Wm. J. Jenks), ever guaranteed their genuineness—the words "rare" and "very rare," seem to have been thrown into the description of the coins with as much consideration as one would throw a pinch of salt into a saucepan. When a coin is said to be "well preserved," we may know that its condition is very bad.

"Very good," means bad; "fair," means atrocious"; etc. As to classification, he says—No. "47 Ptolemy Philadelphus. Head of Ptolemy; rev.: head of Arsinoë. Tetradrachm, potin, scarce." This is really a very common Alexandrian coin, struck by the Emperor Nero, and the reverse bears the head of Jupiter-Scrapis. If the catalogue were to be believed, Queen Arsinoë wore a beard that would have made a French *sapeur* pale with envy, and driven Barnum's curiosities in private life.

No. 85—Numidian. Bearded head of Juba I.; rev.: a horse running. copper; fine—is simply a coin of Syracuse, with the head of Jupiter.

No. 103, a coin of Bruttium, represents to us another bearded lady for the helmeted head on it, is described as that of Minerva. As a matter of fact, it is that of Mars.

In regard to the serious question of forgeries, we have to begin early in the catalogue, for we read of No. 10—"Syracuse; bust at full face; rev.: quadriga, a head of wheat below; Tetradrachm; silver; very fine indeed and rare." This is a modern counterfeit, but artistic, and therefore worth five dollars. The real coin is worth \$750. At the sale in question it brought \$4.75.

No. 318—Augustus; bronze medallion; very fine. If genuine, this would bring \$300; but it is a modern cast from a *forgery*, and so worth fifty cents. It brought \$1.50.

No. 521—Gordianus Africanus, junior, etc.; fine, rare. Made by carving and altering a common coin of Gordianus the third. Worth nothing at all; if genuine, \$30. It brought \$1.05.

But the most curious example of the catalogue is this, which was added to the original collection:

No. 468—Pescennius Niger. Head of Pescennius Niger facing right; "Imp Caes Pes Nigerius," etc.; rev., figure standing, facing left; "Concordia." *Aureus*; pierced over the head, in other respects fine; of the greatest rarity.

It would have been fair to mention in the description of this piece that the word "Concordia" is followed on the coin by the letters P.P., which are intended for "Pater Patriæ," a title which cannot belong to Pescennius Niger, for he could not have received it from the Roman Senate. The books which must have been consulted to find out that this coin, may be that which was formerly kept in the French cabinet, say distinctly that the coin lost was suspected to be a forgery, *on account of these two letters* so unfortunately left out in the description of this very coin. But without ransacking the archives of "the cabinet of the King of France," it is easy to compare this famous semi-historical coin, with the dies of the forger Becker; who lived at the beginning of the present century. This done, it will be seen that it is one of his works. Cohen's standard book upon Roman coins, points out, in describing the lost coin, which it qualifies as "doubtful," that "there is a Becker's die of the same

description." Therefore No. 468 is worth \$5 and not \$1,000, which would be its value, if genuine. It brought \$35.

It remains only to remark how careful a collector must be in purchasing objects of ancient art, and how constantly he must be on his guard against the ancient or modern forger, whether caster, die-sinker or re-carver."

Our readers may from this, see the danger in purchasing coins at sales catalogued by those who have not a thorough knowledge of the science, or at least a sufficient amount of judgment to determine between the genuine and counterfeit.

Nummularities.

A meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held February 15th, at which the following gentlemen were elected Life members: John Taylor Johnson; Hon. Benjamin A. Willis; Samuel Hawk; Alexander E. Orr; R. G. Mitchell, Jr.; Charles P. Britton; and William Gregory. Resident members: Prof. William A. Hammond and Henry C. Howells. Corresponding member: Miss Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint, Stockholm.

BALTIMORE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.--At the organization of the Numismatic and Archæological Society, in Baltimore, the officers elected were: President, Rev. E. A. Dalrymple; Vice-President, O. H. Berg; Secretary, Dr. G. Massamore, and Treasurer, L. Birckhead. At a following meeting the by-laws and constitution were adopted, and nine new members were elected: Jas. G. Wilson, T. H. Garrett, E. J. Snow, T. Straeblin, Chas. Marean, Wm. H. Cassell, J. A. Laessig, J. Berger and F. T. Hagadorn.

This Society is meeting with great favor in Baltimore, and has already over twenty-five members.

A second volume of "Madden's Jewish Coinage" is reported as being in the printers' hands.

The British Government has refused to send a delegate to the International Monetary Congress, on the decimal system of coinage, soon to be held. It has been stated that the Commissioner to that body, representing the United States, has taken with him, patterns of a new coinage strictly decimal; we have not been able to obtain a description of the denominations.

The Russian Academy of Science has just received from Chinese Turkestan, 27 Kashgar coins; varying in date from 1277 to 1295, A. D., all bearing Chinese inscriptions.

The Japanese government has just presented the French government with a complete collection of the coins of Japan, as a thank-offering for having struck Japanese money at the Paris mint.

Gen. Pierola, Dictator of Peru, in December last issued a new currency for circulation; called Incas, and represents a silver coin. They were intended to replace the depreciated paper Sols, of which 300 were required to purchase a \$20 gold piece.

King Humbert has bestowed the decoration of the "Crown of Italy" on Gen. di Cesnola, of this city, for his excavations in Cyprus. The King also sent to Senator Tullo Massarani a massive gold medal, on one side of which is the profile of the King, and on the other side, surrounded by a wreath, the legend: "To Tullo Massarani, worthy of honor in the sciences and arts."

Queen Marguerite has given to the Italian Catholic Church at Boston, a bronze statuette of Augustus Cæsar, of exceedingly beautiful workmanship.

A medal commemorative of the recent journey of Humbert and his Queen to Sicily, has lately been struck in Florence. It bears the royal crown, the portrait of the Queen, and the motto *Sempre Avanti Savoia*.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has conferred upon Herr von Bulow, the Commander's "Cross of the White Falcon," and the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg has conferred the gold medal for Art and Science on Degele, of the Theatre Royal at Dresden.

Six large gold medals have been sent by the United States Treasury Department to Captain Charles Valentine, of Life Saving Station No. 4, at Monmouth Beach; to be presented to Captain Valentine's crew, as a reward for meritorious service performed by them in saving the crew of the Spanish bark *Augustina*, which was wrecked near Monmouth Beach in the great storm of February 3rd, 1880.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. W. B., Seneca Falls, N. Y. The reason why five-pointed stars are used on our flag and six-pointed stars on our coins, we cannot account for; and as the points have no existence in the heavenly bodies, and are only used to designate rays of light, it is just as proper to have 25 rays as 5; the question has not agitated the minds of this community *yet*.

H. A., San Francisco, Cal. The *Modius* was a measure used by the ancients for measuring dry articles, like corn; just as our apple vendors have wooden measures which they use in selling their fruit. We find it frequently on the reverses of Roman coins, on the head of a Genius, when it symbolizes the liberality of open-handedness of the prince in whose honor the coin was struck. The *Genius* again, was the spiritual being assigned to each individual, and appointed to be his attendant all through life; as a kind of companion. Often there were more than one, a good Genius and an evil one—each prompting and disposing the person as best.

he could. A man's good actions were therefore ascribed to his good Genius, and his bad ones to his evil Genius. Similar sprites were considered to be attached to towns, cities and countries.

P. F., Brooklyn, N. Y. The word "crest," as the single symbol for distinguishing, or badge of a particular family, comes from the Latin *crista*: the comb on the heads of poultry and other birds. In heraldry the *crest* is known as the "cognizance," and was worn at first on the top of the helmet.

Miss W., of Jersey City, wishes to know why a fish is so often used in sacred representations. There are two answers to this inquiry. If the representation refers to St. Peter, then the reference is to his catching the fish with the money in its mouth that paid the Roman tribute collected from our Lord, a fish that thenceforth was to bear on his sides the mark of the thumb and two fingers, and which we know as the haddock. But if the representation denotes in any way our Lord himself, then we have to take the Greek word for fish, each letter of which is the initial letter of the words in a short sentence that describes our Lord, and is a Confession of faith; thus the Greek word for fish is IΧΘΥΣ. Now, I is supposed to stand for Ihsous; X for Xristos; Th for Theou; U for Uios; S for Soter; putting all these together we have in English the sentence "*Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour.*" Thus it was that our old buildings in the Roman Catacombs, our illuminated vessels, and such like, the representation of a fish is the symbol by which that our Saviour is meant or denoted.

The Egyptians, Phoenecians, Greeks, and Romans used to worship the serpent. This animal, when stamped on money and represented in painting, was a hieroglyphic of health and good fortune. It is probable that Moses, to oblige the Jews to address themselves to God, and to expect from him health and the cure of disease, might therefore have set up the brazen serpent, which in Egypt was the hieroglyphic of both.

Dr. S. D. L., Ashland, Va. Your first coin is a half-penny, a regular issue for Virginia, under George III.; the date you will find on the upper part of the reverse, and is divided thus 17 (*crown*) 73: it shows but faintly in the rubbing. 2d, is a very rare type of the Vermont cent; the obverse inscription "*Vermont Auctori*" means "by authority of Vermont;" the head is not a portrait; the reverse inscription, "*Immune Columbia*," means "free Columbia;" the date should be 1785, but does not show on account of the planchet being too small; the seated female represents Liberty, with flag and cap; the scale or balance which she holds, represents, just legislation. We have seen this reverse, muled with another obverse, a specimen of which, in gold, exists in the Philadelphia Mint collection; it also exists in silver and copper; all are rare. 3d, *Nova Cæsarea* on this coin means New Jersey, which was named after Jersey, an island in the British Channel, which in turn was named after Julius Cæsar, (*Cæsarea*) and corrupted in course of time to its present name.

The U. S. Bank Tokens.

(Continued from page 52.)

NOTE.—We regret to have to call attention to an error in our last issue. The address on the reverse of No. 36½ should read 92½ CHATHAM ST. N. Y., instead of 42½.

No. 40, Copper. Rare.

Obverse—25. Female head with chaplet of laurel leaves; E PLURIBUS UNUM on field above; thirteen stars, seven facing; date 1837 small; bust pointing at 1; curl above star.

Reverse—HH. Similar to FF; no dash under CENT; our specimen is not sufficiently fine to give the number of berries with accuracy, but there appears to be about eight, both inside and out.

1838.



OBVERSE 26.



REVERSE II.

No. 41, Copper. Scarce. No varieties.

Obverse—26. Female head, with fillet inscribed LOCO FOCO; encircled by thirteen stars and 1838.

Reverse—II. BENTON EXPERIMENT, with MINT DROP in a laurel wreath.

NOTE.—The name Loco-foco, which distinguishes this piece, was the popular appellation of the anti-monopolists, a party which grew out of Andrew Jackson's war on the U. S. Bank, but as usual in such cases, went farther than its great apostle, in that it denounced all bankers as robbers of the people, and advised the people to take nothing but gold and silver. The party may be said to have taken its rise and name at a primary meeting of the Democracy held in old Tammany Hall on the evening of the 29th of October, 1835. A list of candidates had been prepared and a chairman elected by the managers before the doors were opened to the people, who were expected to confirm the choice of the caucus. For once, however, they were mistaken. The people insisted in having their own chairman and candidates, and after a fight gained possession of the chair; but while organizing the gas was turned out by the party managers. But here again they were defeated.

Loco-foco matches were produced, and by the aid of these and candles the meeting was brought to a successful issue. Joel Curtis was elected to the chair and candidates nominated for the ensuing election. Among the resolutions adopted we transcribe the following, as showing the tenets of the party :

"Resolved, For all amounts of money, gold and silver are the only legitimate, substantial, and proper circulating medium of our country.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all bank charters granted by individual States, because we believe them founded on, and as giving an impulse to principles of speculation and gambling, at war with good morals and just and equal government, and calculated to build up and strengthen in our country the odious distribution of wealth and power, against merit and equal rights ; and every good citizen is bound to war against them as he values the blessings of free government.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and we are therefore opposed to the United States Bank, as being unconstitutional and opposed to the genius and spirit of our democratic institutions, and subversive of the great and fundamental principles of equal rights and privileges asserted in the charter of our liberties."

"No law shall be valid for the forcible collection of debts arising from voluntary agreement between individuals, wherein one party relinquishes his right to and possession of any species of property on the promise by the other party of another thing or equivalent."

They were not successful in the election following, but thereafter rapidly acquired power, as we find the party accredited with twenty members of the U. S. Senate in 1840.

1841.



OBVERSE 27.



REVERSE K.

No. 42, Copper. Common. No varieties of obverse. Muled with four reverse dies.

Obverse—27. Female head with chaplet of laurel leaves ; E PLURIBUS UNUM on label ; 1841 ; rose sprays at sides.

Reverse—K.

No. 43, Copper. Rare.

Obverse—27.

Reverse—JJ. Similar to K, with a star on each side of FOR.

No. 44, Copper. Common.

Obverse—27.

Reverse—Q.

No. 45, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse—27.

Reverse—U.



OBVERSE 28.



REVERSE KK.

No. 46, Copper. Common. Muled with four reverse dies.

Obverse.—28. Ship CONSTITUTION in full sail to right; WEBSTER CREDIT CURRENT 1841; large stars before and after WEBSTER.

Reverse.—KK. Wreck, ship EXPERIMENT driven on rocks at left; lightning above; VAN BUREN METALLIC CURRENCY 1837.

NOTE.—We should attribute this piece to the friends of Daniel Webster, one of the greatest orators the country has produced. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1841, and this token represents the prosperity of the country to a ship under full sail; under the guidance of Mr. Webster's credit scheme; while the reverse, under the symbol of a ship driven on the rocks in a storm, calls the public attention to the terrible financial wrecks of 1837, and by connecting President Van Buren's name therewith, would endeavor to make the people believe that he was responsible for the troubles of that period, which actually resulted from their own reckless trading upon borrowed capital.

No. 47, Copper. Very rare.

Obverse.—28.

Reverse.—LL. Copy of KK, but lines of ship curved.

NOTE.—There are four varieties of the wrecked ship reverse, and as the one last described is very rare, we will here point out the differences. Three have the legend METALLIC CURRENCY, one has no lightning; on KK the ship is straight; on LL the ship is curved. The fourth variety is a curved ship with lightning, but the legend is METALLIC CURRENT.

No. 48, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—28.

Reverse.—J.

No. 49, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—28.

Reverse.—T.



OBVERSE 29.



OBVERSE 17.

No. 50, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—29. Similar to 28, with leaves in place of stars, before and after WEBSTER.

Reverse.—Obverse 17.

NOTE.—This is the only case where two obverse dies have been muled together.

No. 51, Copper. Very rare.

Obverse.—29.

Reverse.—Y.

No. 52, Copper. Common.

Obverse.—30. Similar to 28. Streamer on foremast only reaches to middle of R in WEBSTER. Stars before and after name small.

Reverse.—MM. Ship similar to LL. Legend, VAN BUREN METALLIC CURRENT 1837.

No. 53, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—31. Ship similar to last, but slanting at ends, and has a bowsprit extending between R and E of legend: WEBSTER CREDIT CURRENCY. 1841.

Reverse.—G.

NOTE.—The obverse die of this piece has been broken, pieces are usually found showing a crack extending from C in CURRENCY to E in CREDIT. The ship on this and the succeeding piece are decently formed, while on the two former pieces of this design are fine specimens of the class of ships which they build by the mile and cut off at any desired length for the convenience of purchasers.



OBVERSE 32.



REVERSE G.

No. 54, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—32. Similar to last. but ship has a jib-sail set; WEBSTER CREDIT CURRENCY, 1844.

Reverse.—G.

NOTE.—This obverse die is usually found cracked from between cy to the lower foremast sail.

No. 55, Copper. Scarce.

Obverse.—33. Profile of President Martin Van Buren, to left; THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS OF THE PEOPLE ARE O. K.

Reverse.—NN. Flying eagle with scroll inscribed, JUSTICE EQUALITY, over a safe, THE INDEPENDANT SUB. TREASURY. THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—It is likely that this piece was issued more as a political badge than a token, as it is usually found pierced. We include it because it gives us a portrait of Van Buren, the successor of Andrew Jackson in office, who, by carrying the sub-treasury bill (as indicated on the reverse), annihilated forever, the hopes of the friends of the United States Bank.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 54.)

1817 CENTS.

The cents of this date exhibit a peculiarity in some (at least four) varieties which it is difficult to account for—especially, as on no other date does anything similar occur—this is, the breaking off of a small portion of the die on top of the head, in a shape resembling a mouse on some and a fish on others. It was thought at first to have been caused by a defect in the master hub used in sinking the head; but upon examination we find *perfect* specimens from the same dies, and that the dies were but little used after the defect appeared. For a more rapid classification of the varieties we arrange them under sub-heads designated by the position of the curl above the date.

CURL ENTIRELY ABOVE 1.

No. 1 with reverse R. Divided date. The figures of the date are divided thus: 18 17. Width of date at top is $5\frac{1}{2}$; from 7 to star on right is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from left star to 1 is $1\frac{1}{3}$; the curl beneath the bust extends above the full width of the second 1.

Reverse.—Distances from D to S, $1\frac{3}{4}$; from S to O is 2, and from F to A is $1\frac{2}{3}$; a crack connects the tops of the letters in S OF AMERICA; N in one is inclined to the left; T in CENT is below the line of the

other letters; the point of the highest leaf on the wreath is $1\frac{1}{2}$ distant from o in OF.

*Sub-Variety.—Same as No. 1, but the die appears more worn, causing the points of the stars and the 7 to be elongated, extending to the border, but this occurs with any die after being long in use; the 1's have almost lost their stands; on top of the head is seen the effect of the break heretofore mentioned, which appears something like a minute dolphin.

CURL PARTLY ABOVE 1.

No. 2, with reverse B. Wide date. The date is $5\frac{2}{3}$ wide at top; the figures widely, but unevenly spaced; the 1 is equi-distant between the 8 and star on left; the distance between each is 1; from 7 to star on right measures $1\frac{1}{4}$; only part of the curl is above the second 1 in the date.

Reverse.—Distances from D to S and F to A are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; and from S to O is but 1; which is less than on any other of this date; the highest terminates below the *middle* of S and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ from o in OF; N in CENT is above the line.

No. 3, with reverse C. Close stars. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide at top; the figures are evenly spaced and quite near the stars; from left star to the 1 measures $\frac{2}{3}$, and from the 7 to right star is but 1; on the right, near the top of the 7 is a small period; a slight crack is seen from the ear to the base of T in LIBERTY.

Reverse.—Distances between D and S, S and O, and F and A, measure $1\frac{2}{3}$ each; from the highest leaf to o in OF is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

*Sub-Variety.—Same as No. 3, but a break in the die on top the head, caused a small snail-shaped hump to appear. On the reverse the border is broken and connects the letters TES OF; the right perpendicular of N in CENT is very thin from wear.

No. 4, with reverse D. Closest stars. The date is $5\frac{1}{8}$ wide at top; figures are evenly spaced and nearer the stars than on any other variety; being only $\frac{1}{2}$ distant at either side: on good specimens may be seen a fine line across the upper point of the third star on the right.

Reverse.—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O is $2\frac{1}{4}$; from F to A is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from the point of the highest leaf to o in OF is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

No. 5, with reverse E. Re-cut "LIBERTY." The date measures 5 wide at top; distance from the left star to the one in date is 1, and from the 7 to right star is $1\frac{1}{4}$; the star nearest the 7 has double points on the right side; the letters in LIBERTY show outlines of others at their sides, having been re-sunk a trifle more to the left than originally designed.

Reverse.—Distances from D to S and S to O, $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, and from F to A is $2\frac{1}{2}$; from highest leaf to O is but 1; several of the letters show evidence of re-cutting; first T in STATES; N in ONE; C in CENT, etc.; and on fine specimens, the *tops* of all the letters are too prominent, being cut deeper in the die than the lower parts; the highest leaf terminates exactly midway between S and O.

*No. 6, with reverse C. This obverse is from the same die as No. 5, but the break caused a small lump, resembling a mouse, to project on top of the head, and a slight crack is visible just above the fourth star on the right, extending from the hair to the border.

Reverse.—Same as that on No. 3.

CURL BETWEEN 1 AND 7.

No. 7 with reverse F. Connected stars and date. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top; a crack which begins at the fifth star on the right, extending downward through each star and the tops of the figures to the first star on left, where another begins and continues upward to the sixth star, nearly completing the circuit. Distance from the 7 to right star is 1, and from the left star to the 1 measures, $\frac{2}{3}$; the front of the bust is between 1 and 8; the sixth star on left does not point to the apex of the coronet, as on all foregoing, but to the right of it.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O is $1\frac{1}{4}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the highest leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{2}{3}$; the leaf terminates just below the front of the final S.

No. 8, with reverse G. Connected date. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide at top; the star at either side is $1\frac{1}{3}$ distant from the nearest figure of the date; a crack beginning at the border below the first star on left, extends along the base of the date to the star on right.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{3}$; from S to O and from to A, $1\frac{3}{4}$ each, and from highest leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

No. 9, with reverse G. This is almost identical with No. 8; the only measurable difference being that the 7 is but $1\frac{3}{4}$ distant from the star on right, and the die being perfect.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 8.

No. 10, with reverse H. Unfinished S. The date is the same width as No. 8; from the 1 to the star on left measures $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from 7 to star on right is but 1; the 8 is thin and disconnected at bottom, not being finished, or from being sunk with a broken punch.

Reverse—Very similar to that of No. 4; the measurable difference is between F and A, which is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the highest leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the final S of STATES is a trifle below the line, while on No. 4 it is exactly in proper position.

*Sub-Variety. Same as No. 10, but the peculiar break heretofore mentioned, again appears; on this it is similar in shape to that on No. 1 Sub., but larger and more dolphin-like in shape.

CURL ABOVE 7 ONLY.

No. 11, with reverse C. The date is same width as on No. 8; from the left star to 1, measures 1, and from 7 to the right star is $1\frac{1}{3}$; the front of the bust is directly above the 8; the curl is more to the right than on any other variety; its front is above the right corner of the 7, which figure is quite close to the 1, which make the spacing unequal; a crack connects the first three stars on the left: the apex of the coronet is nearer to the fifth star than usual; the sixth star is a trifle more to the right than on No. 7, which is the only variety mentioned, until this, on which the sixth star is *not* opposite the coronet.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 3, but the letters have been resharpened, and a crack connects the tops of TATES.

No. 12, with reverse F. Same obverse as No. 11.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 7.

No. 13, with reverse I. Distant stars. The date is the same width as on No. 8; distance from the left star to the 1 is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the 7 to the star on the right is $1\frac{3}{4}$, which is greater than on any of the foregoing varieties: a double point may be seen on the first star on the left and the third on the right; the front of the bust is between 1 and 8: the point of the coronet is between the fifth and sixth stars. Later impressions show the resharpening of the date by an outer line beside the stem of the 7.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O and F to A, $2\frac{1}{3}$ each; and from highest left to O is $1\frac{1}{3}$; the leaf terminates midway between S and O.

No. 14, with reverse J. Compact date. The date is only $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide at top; the figures closely grouped; the front of the bust is above the 1; the sixth star is quite near the point of the coronet; from the left star to I measures $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from the 7 to right star is $1\frac{2}{3}$; E in LIBERTY shows an extra outline on right; the Y has double crosslets at top.

Reverse—Distances from D to S, S to O, and from highest leaf to O, $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$; a crack extends from the border through the first S of STATES to the wreath, and another begins between D and S, and connects the tops of STA.

No. 15, with reverse K. Same obverse as No. 14, with the addition of a slight crack extending from the front of the bust to the border near the first star on left: the defective lettering is not so distinct and the curl over the 7 is very thin.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{4}$; S to O is $1\frac{3}{4}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$.

In the latter part of the year a departure was made from the conventional thirteen stars on the obverse, and their number was increased to fifteen, but whether through a mistake of the die-sinker, in an attempt to fill up space or to increase gradually the number of stars, as the States of the Union became more numerous, it is impossible to determine. Mississippi had been admitted December 10th, 1817, but that was the twentieth State, consequently fifteen stars had no significance in that connection. And as no attempt was made to continue the additional stars on the dates following, it would appear more like an error of a new employe, than compliance with official commands.

No. 16, with reverse K. 15 stars. The date is $4\frac{1}{3}$ wide at top; the figures close together; the 1's are both blunt at top, unlike any used for several years previous; the right and left stars are $1\frac{2}{3}$ distant from the date: a defect in the die appears below the ear like a maple leaf.

Reverse—Same as that on No. 15, with a slight break on the border above AM; but some also exist without this defect.

Austrian Kreuzers of 1873.

Again the European Press have circulated a numismatic item of which we give an account: The petty tradesmen, money brokers and small dealers generally, of the venerable city of Prague, have of late been greatly exercised by an odd wager between two of their wealthy citizens; one of whom, a few weeks ago, bet 1,500 florins (\$600) that by the first of January, 1882, he would collect 28 florins in one-kreuzer pieces dated 1873, in all 2,800 pieces.

It seems the wager was made upon the discovery that only 30 florins (\$12) worth of these small coppers (3,000 pieces, of which it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to the value of our cent), were coined at the Imperial mint in 1873; one party saying that he could gather again 2,800 of them within a specified period. This quantity was scattered throughout the Empire, and many have possibly been lost during the eight years since their issue; but the gentleman enjoined secrecy as to the nature of the wager in order that he might obtain as many as possible at par value. In a short time he collected nearly 1,800 of them, when his persistent inquiry and search through the city betrayed his object, and the newspapers commenting on it, soon had the people eagerly scanning every kreuzer they could find, since which time the price of these pieces has risen to about 50 cents

each ; so that if the 2,800 be made up, they may cost the hopeful gambler fully as much, or perhaps more, than the amount of his bet, even should he be successful. There seems to be some foundation for this statement, for we have examined several hundred of these common coppers and found only one dated 1873.

Not many years ago a similar wager was reported in England, of a nobleman who said he could buy up more English pennies dated 1864 than were issued by the Royal mint, of which date but few were coined. Whether he ever succeeded or not we have not heard ; but certain it is that the pennies of 1864 are very rarely seen.

We feel rather inquisitive, and would like to hear if any of our readers have either of the above dated coins.

New Coin of Peru.

We have seen a very pretty silver coin issued in 1880 in Peru, under the Dictator Pierola ; it will always be rare, in our opinion, owing to the fact that money of the precious metals was almost superseded by the abundant issue of paper and the coining of nickel pieces, which passed at a forced valuation (5 and 10 centavos) as pieces of necessity or Provisional money. This may be the last issue of coins for Peru as a nation, for the latest accounts from that justly conquered country, say that they are wholly unable to pay a war indemnity, in which case Chili will be entitled to annex her. Perhaps pieces of higher denominations have been struck, but as yet we have been unable to learn of them. The following is a description of the Peseta (weight, 20 cents):

Obverse—A large head of a female, facing left ; the features are full but modest ; the expression of the face is life-like, and evidently Swiss ; the hair is done up in a heavy braided coil back of the head, while several locks flow loosely to the shoulder ; a broad wreath of oak, wheat, grapes and flowers crowns the head and is tied back by a ribbon ; a large thick hoop is rather disproportionate as an ear-ring ; a necklace of seven beads adorns the neck ; the date 1880 is below ; the inscription surrounding is PROSPERIDAD Y PODER POR LA JUSTITIA.

Reverse—In a circle is the national arms on a shield, surmounted by a wreath of oak with rays surrounding ; a wreath of palm and olive branches are about the shield ; without the circle is the inscription, REPUBLICA PERUANA LIMA 9 DEC. FINO F. B. UNA PESETA. Beneath the shield is the die-sinker's initial B., which we should judge from the workmanship to indicate *Bory*, the famous Swiss artist.

The Canadian Arms

On the Canadian money we find the maple leaf either singly or forming wreaths, while on the Canadian flag the beaver is found occupying a prominent place. We have been asked for some information respecting these emblems.

As to the use of the maple, our readers are aware that while the forests of Canada are largely of pine trees, yet the maple is unquestionably astonishingly abundant. The early settlers coming from France where the tree is unknown, could not but be struck with the indescribable beauty of the Canadian woods in Fall, owing to the immense amount of maple, and would most naturally associate Canada and the maple (*Erable*) so that it gradually came into unofficial use as the National symbol. During the last fifty years especially, the maple has been almost exclusively used for decorations on public occasions, so that on the feast day of John the Baptist, the patron saint of Lower Canada, on June 24th, maple trees are planted out along the side walks on the main thoroughfares, as we use spruce branches in making our Christmas trees.

The use of the beaver as a National emblem goes back more definitely to earlier dates.

The first mention of the beaver is found in 1673, where it is used as the emblem not of the *French*—whose emblem was the *fleur-de-lis*—but of young Canada. Shortly after this, the Duc de Fontenac advised the government to place a beaver in the arms of the city of Quebec. While the beaver appears on the medal struck in 1690 to commemorate the repulse of the English.

In 1744 we find the bearer represented as an ornament on the title page of Father Charlevoix's History of New France, while a Montreal bank at the close of last century placed the design of a beaver gnawing down a tree, on their notes. Before 1820 the beaver was added to the arms of Montreal, and it thus came to be one of the national symbols of Canada.

New Coins of French Cochin China.

In 1879, at the Paris mint, were struck a fine set of coins for that part of Cochin China wherein they claim a supremacy. The pieces we have seen are the 50, 20 and 10 cents, silver; they are all of the one design of which the following is a description.

Obverse—A finely modeled female seated, dressed in Roman costume; head full face, crowned with laurel and radiated with seven spike-like points; her left arm rests upon a rudder, back of which is an anchor; her right hand supports the fasces which rests upon her knee; to the left grows some very heavy rice; the figure

separates the words REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; the date, 1879, and the die-sinkers name, *Barre*, in exergue.

Reverse—Within a wreath of oak, olive and rice is the value, 50 CENT., with the Paris mint mark A between a bee and an anchor: the outer semi-circle is inscribed COCHINCHINE FRANCAISE.; and the lower half, TITRE 0,900 POIDS 13,607 GR. (*standard 900, weight 13.607-1000 grams.*)

The smaller denominations are, of course, inscribed in accordance with their weight, etc.

The Monetary Convention at Paris.

Our correspondent, Mr. R. A. Benedict, has kindly sent us a draft of the Resolutions presented at the International Monetary Convention, now meeting in Paris to decide a legal ratio at which the coins of the precious metals may circulate throughout the world. We select such of the paragraphs as bear directly on the main objects of the Conference:—

1. *Whereas*, Bi-metallism, or the monetary system which consists in simultaneously coining any quantity of gold and silver, on the footing of a legal ratio between the weight of the monetary unit in gold and the weight of the same unit in silver, had always been practised, and that only since a few years has it ceased to operate in any part of the world.

6. *Whereas*, Moreover, the States of the continent of Europe and the United States of America, while admitting gold to free coinage, are encumbered with coined silver, and the silver coins of one country cannot be converted into money in other countries, unless in Asia, but then undergoing all the loss resulting from the difference between the ratio at which such silver has been coined with regard to gold, and the much smaller ratio of gold realized on disposing of silver for an Asiatic destination, now that the universal par no longer exists, a ratio which would become smaller and smaller if the offer for sale of silver happened to be resumed and continued.

7. *Whereas*, It is, in fact, impossible to withdraw from circulation and get rid of the coined silver, not only because of the terrible fall which the Asiatic exchange would experience, and of the enormous losses which would have to be borne, but also because of the immense void such withdrawal would leave behind it—a monetary void which could not be filled either with the present gold, which has already its use, or with the future gold, which has not yet issued from the mines in general, and that chaos extremely prejudicial to the interests of all nations, without a single exception, is simply attributable to monetary laws now in force in Europe

and the United States, and cannot be put an end to except by reverting to bi-metallism.

8. *And Whereas*, Such reversion to bi-metallism and the adoption of the ratio $15\frac{1}{2}$ by a preponderating group of nations would have the immediate effect of re-establishing on very solid basis, the universal par of value between the two metals, of enabling Europe without any loss to employ its old silver crowns in paying America, and reciprocally of enabling the United States, when their balance of trade allows it, to pay Europe with silver from their mines ; and, lastly, of making silver a universal money, while retaining gold on the footing of $15\frac{1}{2}$ as European and American money. Now, therefore, actuated by all these considerations, the American, French, etc., delegates have resolved, by common accord, to submit to the ratification of their respective Governments the following Convention :—

ARTICLE I.—The United States of America, the French Republic, etc., form themselves into a Bi-Metallic Union on the terms and conditions hereinafter stipulated.

ART. II. The members of the Union shall admit gold and silver to mintage without any limitation of quantity, and shall adopt the ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ between the weight of pure metal contained in the monetary unit in gold and the weight of pure metal contained in the same unit in silver.

ART. III. On condition of this ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ being always observed, each State shall remain free to preserve its monetary types—dollar, franc, pound sterling, mark, or to change them.

ART. IV. Any person shall be entitled to take any quantity of gold or silver, either in ingots or foreign coins, to the mints of any member of the Union for the purpose of getting it back in the shape of coin bearing the State mark ; the mintage shall be gratuitous to the public ; each member of the Union shall bear the expense of its mintage.

ART. V. The mints of each State shall be bound to coin the metal brought by the public as speedily as possible and at the aforesaid ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ between gold specie and silver specie ; the coin thus manufactured shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the metal, or to his assigns ; if the person bringing gold or silver requests immediate payment of the sum which would accrue to him after the interval of mintage, that payment shall be made to him subject to a reduction which shall not exceed two per thousand ; the sum shall be handed over at the will of the paying party in gold or silver coin, or in notes being legal tender and convertible at sight into metallic money.

ART. VI.—The gold and silver money shall alike be legal

tender to any amount in the State which shall have manufactured them.

ART. VII.—In each State the government shall continue to issue as a monopoly its small change or tokens; it shall determine their quantity and quality, and shall fix the amount above which no person shall be bound to receive them in payment.

ART. VIII.—The fact of issuing or allowing to be issued paper money, convertible or otherwise, shall not relieve the State issuing it, or allowing it to be issued, from the above stipulated obligations of keeping its mints always open for the free mintage of the two metals at the rate of 1 to 15½.

ART. IX.—Gold and silver, whether in ingots or in coin, shall be subject to no customs duty either on importation or exportation.

ART. X.—The reception of silver shall commence at the same date in all the mints of the Union.

ART. XI.—The present convention shall remain in force till the 1st of January, 1900. If a year before that date notice of its abrogation has not been given, it shall of full right be prolonged by tacit renewal till the 1st of January, 1910, and so on by periods of ten years until such notice of abrogation shall have been given a year prior to the expiration of the current decennial period, it being, however, understood that notice of abrogation given by States having in Europe less than twenty millions of inhabitants, or subject to the inconvertible paper money system, while releasing these States, shall not prevent or interfere with the decennial tacit renewal of the present convention between other members of the Union.

In the event of the adoption of these sensible measures, we shall have an entirely new and much heavier series of silver coins. It would then become necessary for the government to call in all the outstanding issues and recoin them; which would demonetize our present silver coins, and ere long we might expect many rare dates among those now common, for the silver coins would be redeemed with much greater rapidity than the baser metal pieces, because of representing a much larger volume of necessary currency.

Curiosity Items.

At the sale of the great Brinley library by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. last month, which was the third of these great sales which thus far have realized \$110,000; one of the most remarkable features of the sale was the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable types; it is in two large folio volumes (only one other copy is known in *this* country.) For four centuries the book lay

buried in the obscure library of the Predigerkirche, at Erfurt, where it was discovered some fifteen years ago. Dr. Bruno Stubel, the Leipsic antiquary, was the first to publish a description of it.

On reaching it in the catalogue Mr. John R. Bartlett bid \$5,000 just to start it. Next was heard \$5,500; \$6,000; \$6,500; \$7,000. Then, after a long pause, \$7,250; \$7,500; \$7,750; finally at \$8,000, and then another pause, and the hammer fell. It was bought by Mr. Hamilton Cole, a lawyer, of this city.

It may be interesting to notice the prices obtained for copies of the Gutenberg Bible—sometimes misnamed the Mazarine, from the discovery of the first copy ever fully described in the Mazarine Library. Dr. Trumbull furnishes some of the earlier prices in his catalogue. In 1769, at the Gaignel sale, a vellum copy brought \$420; in 1815, the same copy, at McCarthy-Reagh sale, was sold to Mr. Grenville for \$1,250. The Perkins (a vellum) copy, with two fac-simile leaves, was bought by him in 1825 for \$2,520; in 1873 it was sold for \$17,000. The Duke of Sussex copy (paper) sold at Perry's sale for \$840; in 1841 for \$950, and in 1853, at the sale of the Bishop of Cashel, for \$2,980. A third copy, at the Sykes sale, in 1854, brought \$1,000, and in 1873 its value had risen to \$13,450.

Marie, the late Empress of Russia, had a fancy for collecting curious prayer books, and had a great many of them at her death. The Czar had them distributed among the various regiments at St. Petersburg to be preserved in glass cases in the regimental libraries.

An interesting sale of valuable autographs recently took place in Paris, several letters bringing very high prices. Amongst these was a letter from Andre Chenier to the King of Poland, dated November 17th, 1790, which brought \$312. A letter from Admiral Coligny to the Queen of Navarre, dated 1569, brought \$220, one from Corneille was sold for \$180, and a half dozen words from Madame des Hollieres to Mlle. de Scudery were purchased for \$120.

Leopold Double, the most famous collector and owner of curiosities in Paris, is dead. He had seventeen rooms in his house filled with valuable objects, and every imperial and royal personage who came to Paris made it a point to visit Monsieur Double's cabinet. He had long suffered from asthma, and his family had urged him to spend the winter at Nice. He refused, saying he could not leave his hobbies. His cabinet, it is believed, will be kept together by his son, who has inherited his father's tastes.

"What in the world could that pretty Miss Young see in old Gray, I wonder?" remarked a lady in the horse car yesterday. "I don't know," replied her friend, "unless she fell in love with him as an especially old antique. She's an enthusiastic collector, you know."

Answers to Correspondents.

S. P., Paterson, N. J. We find upon research that *wooden* money was used as early as the thirteenth century in China; it was made of the middle bark of the mulberry tree, cut circular and stamped with the mint-mark and name of the reign; to counterfeit these pieces, or to refuse it in exchange was a capital offence punishable with death. 2d. Card or pasteboard was used for money in Holland in 1574. 3d. *Tin, pewter* and *lead* were used in several countries as siege money, but as ordinary currency during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. in Great Britain; lead was used by the Massachusetts colony about the same period, but not as *coined* money but in bullets which could be used as ammunition; we quote from an old Massachusetts Court order:—*It is likewise ordered, that muskett bulletts of a full boare shall pass currantly for a farthing apeece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above 12d. att a tyme of them.* 4th. *Leather* or small pieces of skin was used in Siberia and Alaska; some were about the size of our fractional paper currency; and had appropriate inscriptions thereon. We do not believe any of the other metals you mention were ever used for coins, as they are all much more valuable than gold, and too rare for general use.

W. St. L., Sacramento, Cal. The (in)famous 8 feathered-tail-dollar, we published an obituary on, in our April number; no more can be said of it. 2d. There are no dealers in autographs in this city; numerous collectors exist, but rarely sell their collections except by auction; we occasionally publish the prices realized for rare specimens at various sales.

W. W. A., Richmond, Ind. "The history of money in China" may be obtained by forwarding \$1 to our publishers, who have secured a few copies.

C. A. S., Rhinebeck, N. Y. The history and description of the United States Bank tokens 1834-1841 commenced in our February number; you can still procure the back numbers. If you have a specimen differing from those described in our last number, we shall be happy to purchase it from you, if for sale, or if not, please favor us with a sharp rubbing of both sides.

P. V. K., Jersey City, N. J. The United States Mint has struck patterns for coins bearing portraits of prominent men, but not since 1866 to our knowledge, when patterns for five-cent nickels bearing on the obverses the heads of Washington and of Lincoln; but they were not approved. In 1863 a two-cent bronze piece was also struck with Washington's head on the obverse. A private individual could not do much towards inducing the change of design on our coinage, unless he owned all the Senators and Representatives.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 73.)

1818 CENTS.

* No. 1, with reverse A. Widest date. The date is $5\frac{2}{3}$ wide at the top; the first 18 is higher and at an opposite angle to the latter half of the date; from the 8 to the point of the star on the right measures $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the 1 to left star is 1; a faint crack connects the tops of LI in LIBERTY; IBERT shows double outlines on all varieties (except 9 and 10), caused by the master die.

• Reverse—Distances from D to S and F to A, are $1\frac{2}{3}$ each; and from S to O is 2; from tip of the highest leaf of the wreath, to O in OF is $1\frac{1}{2}$: the line below CENT is very slight, and on specimens which are worn, it is indiscernable; no centre mark is visible. This die is the one which was resurrected to strike the *Fraudulent* 1804's with; mention of which will be found on page 2 of our January issue.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 1, but the obverse die is cracked from the upper tip of the first 1, leftward through two points of each of nine stars; another, beginning between the 1 and the star on the left, extends through the centre of 18, to the tops of the latter 18, thence through the four stars on the right, nearly completing the circle.

No. 2, with reverse B. Wide date. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide at top; the figures widely spaced and well curved: the curl is above both 1 and 8; as the position of the curl is not so varied as on the 1817 cents, we will only mention it when it is over the figure 1: distance from the star to 8 is 1, and from the left star to the 1 is $1\frac{1}{3}$; the Y in LIBERTY, lacks the left end of its stand. This die was re-sharpened later on, and the chin and tip of the nose are in double profile.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O is $2\frac{1}{4}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the tip of the highest leaf to O in OF is 2; the compass mark is always faint.

No. 3, with reverse C. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide at top; the figures are well spaced; distance from the star to 8 is $1\frac{1}{3}$ and left star to 1 is 1 (same spacing as on No. 1). The die was re-sharpened and then showed double outlines to the ear; a circle touches the points of the serrated ornamentation.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and F to A, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; from S to O is 2, and from tip of the leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{3}{4}$; a crack connects ED ST, the highest leaf, and F AMERI; faint centre mark; line below CENT is bold.

* No. 4, with reverse D. The date is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide at top; the curl is above the 1; the measurements otherwise are very similar to No. 3; a slight crack connects the *tops* of all the figures of the date with the left star; at the point of the same star, nearest the edge another crack begins, and continues along the *outer* portion of each star, around to the lower half of the date.

Reverse—Distance from F to A is $1\frac{3}{4}$ and from highest leaf to o is $1\frac{2}{3}$; other measurements are the same as on No. 3.

Sub-Variety Same as No. 4, with the border broken on the left, opposite the fifth to the ninth stars.

No. 5, with reverse E. The date is 5 wide at top; the figures are spaced thus—1 8 1 8; the stars at each side are but 1 distant from the figures; the final 8 is very thin at its base; in LIBERTY, the letters ERTY have double outlines, and a very slight crack connects all the letters on top.

Reverse—Distances from D to s and s to o, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; from F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$ and from highest leaf to o is $1\frac{1}{4}$; no centre mark.

* Sub-Variety. Double chin. Same as No. 5, but from the re-sharpening of the die the face from the nose to the throat has an extra outline; and a crack in the die, beginning at the border between the 1 and left star, connects the three stars on the left; while another crack begins at the second star on right and extends upward to the fourth.

No. 6, with reverse F. The date is the same width as on No. 5; from the right star to 8 is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 1 to the left star is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the figures are regularly spaced; the sixth star on left, points to the right of the apex of the coronet; this star is connected with the next on right by a small crack in the die.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{3}{4}$; s to o is 2; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$ and from the highest leaf to o is $2\frac{1}{4}$, which is greater than on any other variety; the crosslets of the U meet; o in ONE is badly shaped, and the N has a small defect at its right foot.

No. 7, with reverse G. Close OF. The date is the same width as on No. 5; and the figures spaced thus:—1 8 1 8; the stars are $1\frac{1}{2}$ distant at each side; the curl is above the 1; the border is broken from opposite the third star on left to the fifth; a slight crack begins at the base of the 1 and extends upward through each of the five stars on the left.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from s to o and F to A $1\frac{1}{4}$ each, and from the leaf to o is $1\frac{1}{3}$; above the N in ONE are two small dots, from defects in the die: as will be seen from the measurement, the word OF, is closer to STATES than on any other variety.

* No. 8, with reverse H. Broken reverse. Same obverse as No. 7.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O is 2; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$ and from leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the border is badly broken and connects the tops of UNITED, extending almost to S of STATES. This is the scarcest variety of this date.

No. 9, with reverse I. Close stars. The date is the same width as on No. 5; the stars at either side are only $\frac{1}{2}$ distant; the curl is above the 1; a small dot appears on the field between the nose and the star: the letters in LIBERTY are without the usual extra outline.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{3}{4}$; from S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A and the highest leaf to O, measure $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; the stands of the final A in AMERICA have double outlines above.

* Sub-Variety. Same as No. 9; but the reverse die has been re-sharpened; as is shown by the additional outlines on the tops of ERI in AMERICA: U is joined at top, by its crosslets touching each other.

* No. 10, with reverse J. Close stars; contracted date. The date is only $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide, which is less than on any other of this date; the stars at either side are but $\frac{1}{2}$ distant from the date, as on No. 9; the curl is over the 1.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$; F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$ and from highest leaf to O is but 1; the N in CENT shows traces of imperfect cutting.

* Sub-Variety. Same as No. 10, but from the border opposite the third star on left, through the star and extending almost to the mouth is a crack in the die; while another small crack begins at the coronet near L, extends nearly to the fifth star on left; several of the stars show that they have been re-cut, and have double-outlined points.

For the information of those who may not have read the earlier articles, we again state that whenever a star (*) is placed before a number it is to indicate that the variety is *the scarcest* or *one of the scarcest* of the date.

The measurements are easily obtained by using a pair of sharp dividers, such as used in drawing, and any pocket rule marked in sixteenths of an inch.

Suggestions for the First U. S. Coins.

As soon as the Mint was established in Philadelphia, a writer, in one of the then popular magazines for October, 1792, suggested the adoption of incused or sunken designs on our coins; also the striking of medallie coins, as a historical series; which shows that

the idea is not new, which many numismatic writers have advanced since that time. We do not know of any patterns having been struck with incused designs; he says:—

The foreign coins now in circulation among us, and, indeed, in general the coins of every nation, are roughly executed. Artists of little merit have been employed in cutting the dies, or if artists of eminence have been employed, they have not exerted their talents, nor even in the execution of the coins of precious metal. The labor of cutting an indifferent die, and that necessary to execute one with care, is nearly the same—more talent only is required to execute the latter; which talent, once handsomely paid for, repeats itself in every coin struck with that die; and to coin from an indifferent die is as expensive as to coin from one better executed. A coinage from dies executed by artists of eminence might perpetuate, as well as medals, remarkable events.

Independent of this consideration, a more weighty reason operates in favor of executing with extraordinary care the coins of the United States, the security which such care would afford against forgery.

The business of die-cutting, in any considerable degree of perfection, is a difficult art, requiring a considerable share of natural talent, well improved by a knowledge of drawing, and long experience in it. This is evident from the very limited number of eminent artists in this line, even in Europe. Hence will arise the difficulty of finding persons able to counterfeit a well executed coin; which difficulty arises nearly to an impossibility, when it is considered that artists of eminence will be exposed to few temptations to deviate from an upright line of life, to pursue one highly criminal; besides, in case of a forgery, the probability of being detected becomes greater, as the number of persons capable of executing it is smaller. This would deter, even if bad principle, distressed circumstances, and great talent in a difficult business, could be found united in one person.

Coins, in their usual form, subject the state to considerable loss by friction. The prominent and rough surfaces of the emblems on them are much exposed to friction, and by coming repeatedly into contact are soon defaced, with a loss of weight to the coin, as well as of its whole beauty. This last would be a serious objection, if the coin was the work of an eminent artist, so executed as to prevent counterfeiting.

To avoid these inconveniences of coins with emblems, *in rilievo*, it is proposed to strike them *in cavo*. Then plain and smooth surfaces will come in contact, instead of prominent and rough—the friction will be less, owing to the polish of the rubbing surfaces; it will produce less effect in wearing, owing to the greater quantity of

surface in contact, and what is rubbed off by friction will less affect the beauty of the coin.

The optical effect produced by a medal *in relievo*, and one *in cavo*, is the same, and they are not to be distinguished at a distance without attention to the place whence the light strikes them.

One inconvenience, it may be said, would arise from coin on this proposed plan. It could not be handled with so much celerity, as it would lie closer to any plane surface, than the common coin. To obviate this inconvenience, it is proposed to make the edge rounding, and, to avoid friction, smooth, and the ornaments on it also *in cavo*.

Baltimore Numismatics.

Says the *Baltimore American* recently :—There are a number of gentlemen in Baltimore who have fine cabinets of old coins, both American and foreign, coins ancient and modern, as well as medals, seals and engraved gems, which are now generally included in numismatic collections. By collectors of coins and medals, autograph letters are also regarded with affectionate favor, and a number of fine collections may be found in Baltimore. The most of the other large cities have societies similar to this one, that of Boston being the oldest and most important, and it was felt that there was ample room for one in Baltimore. The science is very fascinating, and has a great deal more in it than would at first strike a casual observer. The artistic (?) and historical study of American coins is most interesting in itself.

Take, for instance, the early coinage of Maryland, about which perhaps less is known than that of any other State. The principal production of Maryland, as well as Virginia, for a long period after its first settlement, was tobacco, which served as the principal article of currency. Cattle and corn, and even powder and shot, also served as the medium of meeting almost any pecuniary obligation. The first coins struck off were Shillings, Sixpences and Groats, made from dies received from England in 1659. The dies were made after the designs of Lord Baltimore, who was then in England on business, and one result of the issue of the coin was that Gov. Findall and others started an incipient revolution in the hope of securing Maryland's independence from kingly rule.

An act was passed making it a death penalty to clip, scale, or counterfeit any of the coin, which, it was defined, should be equal in fineness of silver to England's sterling, being of the same standard, but of somewhat less weight, and hath on one side his lordship's coat of arms, stamped with his motto, *Crescite :et: multiplicamini*, and on the other side his lordship's effigy, circumscribed thus : *Cacilius :Dns: Terræ-Mariæ, &c.*



Specimens of these coins are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, into whose custody they were given by the late George Peabody, who was one of its honorary members. The device upon the reverse of the early shillings is a lozenged shield, surmounted by a crown and dividing the numerals XII. The mint-mark is a cross-pattee. Some fine specimens are preserved in the British Museum. A coinage of copper seems also to have been intended by Lord Baltimore, although so little was put out that specimens are now worth hundreds of dollars. The late J. J. Mickley, Esq., of Philadelphia, once bought a specimen for which he paid \$225, in England.

Aside from the numerous Washington pieces, coins bearing his head and struck in the eighteenth century for speculative purposes, or as curiosities, there are in the possession of members of the new society some of the most valuable sets extant of the early patterns of the United States Mint. It may not be generally known that the first silver pieces were half dimes made out of Washington's own family plate in 1792. It was not until a year later that the regular coinage of both silver and copper was commenced. The half dimes on the obverse had a head with flowing hair facing the left, the legend LIB(ERTY), PAR(ENT) OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, and as a device on the reverse a small eagle flying toward the left. On the first large pattern cent the device on the reverse is a wreath formed of two laurel branches, tied by a ribbon below, inclosing a plain circle, within which are the words ONE CENT. Under the bow on the ribbon is the fraction 1-100. There are three specimens of edges, one being plain, one reading TO BE ESTEEMED, BE USEFUL, while the third is marked by two small leaves. The name of *Birch*, in very small letters, is in every instance on the shoulder of the bust. It is said that the head upon this pattern, as well as those upon the dimes and half-dimes, was intended as a likeness of Martha Washington, although it looks as much like an Indian as anything.

Capt. Kidd's Collection, No. 2.

In our issue for September, 1880, we published an account of the finding of a small treasure near Elizabethport, N. J. We have

recently become aware of a large treasure having been exhumed near New Brunswick, and attributed, not without good foundation, to the same indefatigable collector, Kidd.

Some weeks ago, as M. W. Martin, of Piscataway, was rowing a boat down Walker's Creek, which empties into the Raritan river, about two miles below New Brunswick, he saw some timbers sticking out of the river bank, which he had never observed before. Upon investigation he found that they formed the stern frame of a vessel of very ancient build, as was shown by the upward slant of the timbers and the heavy overhang.

A few days ago a gentleman named Callard made a close examination of the wreck and found a number of old Spanish coins. Some were as early as Philip II., and minted at Mexico and Lima; one or two were pistareens of Ferdinand and Isabella. The full amount of his find is not known, but he immediately went to Furman Martin, owner of the salt meadow, and eagerly urged him to take three hundred dollars for the land, which is not actually worth fifty dollars.

The finding of this old wreck has set people talking about many mysterious occurrences, to which they think they have at last found the clue.

One man—who now owns one of the finest farms in Middlesex County—lived near Walker's Creek some six years ago, and was in almost abject poverty. So poor was he, that when he offered to buy the splendid property which he now owns, he was laughed at as a lunatic. He finally, however, brought to the owner one day the amount he had asked for the farm, and paid it down. The money was all in old Spanish-American gold and silver coins, but he never would tell where he got it,

There is a family now living in handsome style in Bound Brook, who once lived in poverty near New Brunswick, and were continually telling their neighbors that they were certain Captain Kidd's treasures were buried somewhere in their vicinity. Suddenly they moved away and at once began to live at an expensive rate. Another family shortly afterward went to Elizabeth under similar circumstances.

As in the other case at Elizabethport, there is talk about an organized attempt by a company to dig out the vessel and secure the money, and a guard is placed over the wreck every night to prevent depredations.

Fluctuation in Commercial Foreign Coins.

A circular issued from the Treasury Department, at Washington, announces the following changes in the intrinsic value of certain foreign coins: The Florin of Austria is reduced from 41.3

cents to 40.7; the Boliviano of Bolivia, from 83.6 to 82.3; the Milreis of Brazil, increased from 54.5 to 54.6; the Peso of Ecuador, reduced from 83.6 to 82.3; the Rupee of India, from 39.7 to 39; Japan having adopted the free coinage system for silver, the Yen, which was formerly given as 99.7 in gold, is now 88.8 in silver; the Mexican Peso is reduced from 90.9 to 89.4; the Sol of Peru, from 83.6 to 82.3; the Rouble of Russia, from 66.9 to 65.8; the Mahboul of Tripoli is reduced from 74.8 to 74.3; and the Peso of Colombia from 83.6 to 82.3. The Peso of Cuba is given at 93.2, and the Bolivar of Venezuela at 19.3. The monetary unit of Egypt, which formerly was stated as the Pound at 4 97.4, is now fixed as the Piaster, 04.9

The Coins of Guatemala.

The most northerly of the Central American States is the Republic of Guatemala, which is bounded by Mexico on the north and British Honduras (or Balize), Honduras and San Salvador on the east, with a small coast on the Caribbean Sea, and its great coast on the Pacific Ocean. The great conqueror of Mexico, Hernando Cortez, left Cuba in 1519 on an expedition to Yucatan, which is directly opposite, and distant only about one hundred miles; upon landing he destroyed all his ships, in order to give his soldiers the alternative of a victorious march, or death; he set forth upon his march to the city of the Montezumas, Tenochtitlan, or, as it is now known, the City of Mexico: in due course of time, Cortez became master of the city and the country surrounding: for which success he was made Captain-General of the country, which he called New Spain, in 1522. One of his companions in glory, one Don Pedro de Alvarado, desiring a conquest on his own part, set forth toward the south to gain possession of the countries along the Pacific coast; fortune also favored him, and in 1523 he conquered Guatemala and all Central America, which was included under the same name: of such importance was it considered in Spain, that it was designated a kingdom and was governed by a viceroy. Alvarado, a year after the conquest, began the foundation of the city of old Guatemala, for a capital; which existed as long as his after life, as he was killed in a conflict with the natives in 1541, and the same year the volcano d'Agua (which sends forth great columns of hot water even now), at the foot of which the city was built, had an eruption which laid waste the labor of the previous seventeen years; it was rebuilt and again destroyed in 1773 by an earthquake; after so many mishaps it was considered unsafe as a seat of government, and the city of New Guatemala was founded in 1776, on an elevated plain 5,000 feet above the sea and 24 miles east of the old city, which is now known as Guatemala d'Antigua,

after being built for the third time, and has a population of about 12,000, while the new capital contains about 50,000.

As Guatemala was the most important State, the other States of Central America; Balize, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, all were under its government; and the principal mint was located in old Guatemala; where the earliest coinage for Central America was executed; the coins were similar to those of the Mexican Mint, except that the Mint-mark is G, at each side of the date; the earliest is about 1726, after Philip V. had resumed the Spanish throne, upon the death of his son Louis, who reigned less than eight months.



TYPE OF EARLIEST GUATEMALA 8 REALS, OR PESO.



TYPE OF 2 REALS.

The designs of the series of silver coins were similar to the above illustrations, with the mint-mark G, substituted for the monogram at each side of the date: the obverse being a large shield bearing the arms of Spain, surmounted by a crown; and the inscriptions, the King's name, etc.: the denominations were $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 Reals. This series was issued until 1772; a year before the destruction of the city; when a new series appeared which bore on the obverse, the bust of the King, CAROLUS III. DEI GRATIA; and on the reverse, the crowned Spanish arms on a shield, between the pillars of Hercules, about which a banner is displayed, inscribed PLUS ULTRA; the inscription surrounding is HISPAN. ET.

IND. REX. G.—being similar, *except the mint-mark*, to the Real of 1780, illustrated below; all of this type bearing the G, are scarce.



1760, PROCLAMATION $\frac{1}{2}$ REAL OF CHARLES III.

The Duke of Parma, Charles III., who was King of Sicily, succeeded to the throne of Spain, in September, 1759, the news did not reach Guatemala until 1760, when, according to custom, Proclamation pieces were struck, to inform the people of their new king; these were of the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 Reals (and possibly 8 Reals, but this we have not seen), the devices were: obverse—bust of the king to right; CAROLUS III. D. G. HISPAN. ET. IND. REX.—reverse—a cavalier in mid-air, with drawn sword, over two volcanoes; one of which represents Volcan d'Agua in eruption, sending forth water: GUAT. IN. EIVS. PROCLAMATIONE. 1760. The execution is rather rude, which may account for the engraver's error on the above illustration; the coins are almost invariably pierced and much worn, showing that the people valued them for charms and ornaments.



1780, CHARLES III 1 REAL OF NEW GUATEMALA.

After the great earthquake, the new capital was built and the chief mint erected there, which adopted the mark of NG. The coins of all denominations were struck, of which the above cut illustrates the type of the reverse; the obverse bears the portrait of the king. No change of type was made in the regular coinage during the Spanish occupation of the country; Ferdinand VII. struck his last issue there, in 1821. Upon the accession of Charles IV. to the throne, a Cuartilla (value three cents) was struck; the obverse a castle with three towers, between G and $\frac{1}{4}$; the date below; here the mint-mark G, was as of old, for the coin was too small for the full mint-mark: these were coined until 1821 without change of type.

Charles IV. was his father's successor in December, 1788, but the succession was not proclaimed in Guatemala until November,

1789; when 1, 2 and 4 Real pieces were struck, bearing the bust of Charles, to right, on the obverse; surrounded by the inscription—CAROL. IV..D. G. HISPAN. ET IN. REG. Reverse—the cavalier on horseback, above the volcanoes, unlike the previous proclamation pieces, he faces left; the inscription is—S. P. Q. NG. PROCLAMAT. 18 NOV. 1789. (*Proclaimed to the Senate and People of New Guatemala, Nov. 18.*) On the 4 Real piece the arms are on a floreated shield; the mint-mark is G, instead of NG., and A for ANNO is added after NOV.



1808, FIDELITY 2 REALS FOR FERDINAND VII.

On March 19, 1808, Charles IV. abdicated in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII., but the great Napoleon noticing the opportunity, remembered that he had an elder brother who would consider he had been promoted by exchanging his Sicilian Kingdom for that of Spain; accordingly, in May, Napoleon compelled Ferdinand to renounce his claim to the crown; and on June 6, 1808, Joseph Bonaparte was crowned King of Spain.

In Spain, Joseph was forced upon the people, but not so in America. Napoleon had his hands full in regulating affairs in Europe, and the American colonies were neglected, they showed their defiance by striking coins acknowledging their fealty to the Bourbons; as per example illustrated; on the obverse of this coin is a draped and mailed bust of Ferdinand VII., facing right, with a crown of laurels decorating his head; the inscription—* A FERDINANDO* VII. * ANO * 1 * DE SU REINA *. 1808.—(*To Ferdinand VII., first year of his reign.*)—below the bust are the die-cutter's initials P. G. A. On the reverse is a crowned shield of the arms of Guatemala; in the upper half is a cavalier riding toward a body of lancers; in the lower half are three volcanoes; two palm branches below; the value 2.R. is separated by the shield; the inscription is—GUATEMALA ANO 284. DE SU LEALTD. (*Guatemala, the 284th year of her loyalty*). This piece commemorates the date of the foundation of Guatemala, and is therefore of great historical value to a country of which little or nothing has been written. A similar piece of 1 Real was struck which styles Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain and *Second* of Guatemala (Ferdinand VI. was the first);

the bust is like that on the 2 Reals; the inscription is—FERDIN. HISP. VII. GUAT. II.—on the reverse is a shield like that on the cut; with the denomination as usual. 1 R.; INTER SUSPIRIA FIDES.

At Truxillo, which is now in Honduras, a Proclamation piece of 2 Reals was struck: the bust is by the same artist as the foregoing, but his initials are omitted; the inscription is—A FERNANDO, VII. REY. DE. ESP. E. IND. 1808. (*To Ferdinand VII., King of Spain and the Indies*). Reverse, on a crowned shield, the arms of Truxillo, a castle with a banner flying from its left tower; the water flows at its base, indicative of a seaport: the inscription is—PROCLA. EN. LA. C. DE. TRUXILLO. RNO. DE. GUAT. (*Proclaimed in the city of Truxillo, King of Guatemala*). The denomination is separated by the shield .2. R.

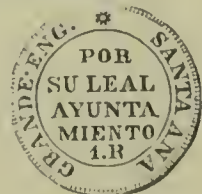


1808, PROCLAMATION 1 REAL OF SAN SALVADOR.

For the city of San Salvador, now the capital of the independent State of the same name, another Proclamation series was issued; the bust on the obverse is by the same artist; the inscription is FERNANDO VII. REY. DE. ESP. E. INDIAS. Reverse—In a circle of pearls is the great volcano San Salvador, which is 9,000 feet high, and gives its name to the present State; it is also the State arms; the date 1808 is below; the outer inscription is PROCLAMADO. EN. S. SALVADOR, DE. G. (*Proclaimed in San Salvador, of Guatemala*).

A piece of 2 Reals was also struck; for the obverse, the same die was used as on the "Fidelity" 2 reals of New Guatemala. Reverse—Within a double circle and an outer floreated circle is the volcano San Salvador, with the date *1808* below; the inscription: PROCLAMADO EN LA. N. C. DE. S. SALVADOR. EN. GUATEM. (*Proclaimed in the new city of San Salvador in Guatemala*).

For Quesaltenango, a 2 Real piece was issued, the same obverse was used as on the preceding piece. Reverse—In a circle in five lines, QUESAL * TENANGO * PROCLAMAC. AUGUSTA..2 R.; an outer circle of crosses, surrounds all.



1808, FIDELITY 1 REAL SANTA ANA.

For Santa Ana, a town of about 12,000 population, situated 11 miles west of San Salvador, a coin of the denomination of 1 Real was issued; the obverse is similar to the foregoing Reals; the bust the same, with the inscription arranged slightly different—FERNANDO. VII. REY. DE. ESP. E. IND. 1808. Reverse—Within a circle, in five lines; POR SU LEAL AYUNTAMIENTO. 1. R., and in the outer circle, SANTA ANA GRANDE EN G. (*By his loyal officials, of Great Santa Ana, in Guatemala*).

In 1810, the Mexican clergy fomented a revolutionary movement, which gradually spread itself to Central America through the same source; its success was not doubted for a moment, because the king they claimed allegiance to, was in fact, no king at all; Napoleon had completely subjugated him; even the Spanish Cortes or Parliament, had fled to Cadiz in 1809, and was there blockaded for three years, until through Wellington's successful campaign, the Napoleonic dynasty began to lose caste; then Ferdinand began to look for a restoration to his last inheritance; and in 1812 the Cortes proclaimed a new constitution; but the seeds of rebellion once sown, must bear fruit when not disturbed in their early growth; so affairs in Spanish America were drawing toward an alarming focus; the Mexicans had absolute power over several states and declared their independence of Spanish authority; and in Guatemala the same sentiments were conceived; even after the restoration of Ferdinand in 1814; who immediately abolished the Cortes and revived the infernal Inquisition; which action did not tend to increase the good will of his domestic nor his colonial subjects, and in 1820 a general rebellion was ripe, when, seeing his personal danger (and that has always been paramount in the consideration of Spanish rulers), he swore to observe the constitution of 1812. The Viceroy was immediately ordered to proclaim this great change to the people of Guatemala; and a Proclamation 2 Real piece was issued and distributed by Colonel Iturbide, who had been sent by Viceroy Apodaca upon this dangerous mission; the coins were probably struck in Cadiz; the obverse bears the arms of Guatemala crowned; the inscription is—LA CIUD. DE GUATEM. 24 DE SEPT. DE 1812. (*The City of Guatemala, 24th September, 1812*). Reverse—An open book inscribed, EQUIDAD. JUSTICIA. (*Equity Justice*); POR LA CONSTITUCION POLITICA DE LAS ESPANAS. (*For the Spanish Constitutional policy*).

Apodaca, not favoring the 1812 constitution, and wishing to sound the wishes of the populace, entrusted Colonel Augustin Iturbide, who had shown a strong Loyalist disposition in his service for the Spaniards, during the previous ten years, and who was deemed trustworthy in every respect; however loyal his intentions may have been at the outset, we have no means of determining;

he had considerable of an army and it was also intended he should do battle with the insurgent General Guerrero; but upon meeting this rebel he joined him in the revolt, as did General Gainza of Guatemala; and on the 15th of September, 1821, Guatemala declared herself independent of Spanish rule. Through the united efforts of the revolutionists, Apodaca was deposed, and a constitutional monarchy was proclaimed to be free from Spanish domination; a desire for connection in a slight degree still lingered in the hearts of many of the old grandees, and a proposal was made to the Spanish Cortes offering the crown to a Spanish prince, but that august body would not entertain the subject; consequently the Mexican Cortes, under the Presidency of Iturbide, proceeded to proclaim their national independence and elected Iturbide EMPEROR, as Augustin I., in March, 1822; his inauguration as first Emperor of Mexico took place on July 21st following; the first Emperor on American soil.

Items.

During six years' excavation at Olympia, under the auspices of the German government, the following sculptures and architectural works have been brought to light: About 180 statutes in a very variable state of preservation, groups, reliefs, busts, &c., among them the Hermes of Praxiteles, the Nike of Paionios, the groups from the Temple of Zeus, the pediment of the treasury of Megara, &c.; 1,500 fragments, belonging to the statues, &c., just mentioned; 400 inscriptions and 600 fragments of lines; more than 14,000 art objects of copper; about 4,000 of clay; about forty buildings or foundations of buildings; 6,000 gold, silver and bronze coins; and a smaller number of pieces of iron, lead, glass, &c.

A curious accident has just led to the discovery of some remarkable Roman remains at Buccari, a free royal seaport town in Croatia. The hoof of a horse broke through the ground in the market place, and after excavation on the spot, a Roman cemetery was discovered. It dates from the second century. Over twenty urns of all sizes, some filled with silver and bronze coins from Nero down to Commodus, have been discovered, besides glass flasks, vases, cups of strange shapes, and a few skeletons. All these have been removed to the museum at Agram, the capital of Croatia.

Among the latest discoveries at Memphis, Egypt, is the finest example of the fine linen for which the Egyptians were famous. It is a piece of linen containing 540 picks to the inch (it is recorded that one of the Pharaohs sent to Croesus a corselet made of linen and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed

of 360 smaller threads). The ancient Egyptians wove a fabric which they called the "linen of justice," which was so beautiful, that it was esteemed one of the most acceptable offerings to their gods. A few hand-loomers are still at work in Cairo, which weave a cloth rivaling in texture, color and design the finest glass screens made at Munich.

President Grevy, having sent the French military medal to the new King of Roumania, the latter has replied in a letter of thanks acknowledging the great services of French officers in organizing and drilling the Roumanian army.

Since the capture and punishment of the manufacturers of counterfeit Trade Dollars, the N. Y. *Mail* wishes to know why they were punished, because it had already understood that men who made money were more respected, in this city, than men of virtue.

A band of counterfeiters have been arrested in Geneva, Switzerland, who had in their possession a series of dies and all the paraphernalia for manufacturing Egyptian coins; of which a large quantity was found ready for shipment to Alexandria and Paris, where they had confederates to distribute it. It is said that fully half a million dollars worth had been circulated before their capture.

As the "8-feathered tail" lunatics have all been looked after, the newspapers are now circulating another item, which reads:—A new puzzle is to find the letter 'M' *three* times, on the legal tender dollar. To a great many persons it will prove a much more difficult puzzle to find the dollar itself. And we may add, that a still better puzzle is to find the letter 'L' *twice*, on the small bronze cents. Of course, to our readers, neither of these will be difficult, as we have published their whereabouts in a previous issue.

A buried treasure, something like the style of the hidings of Capt. Kidd, has been unearthed accidentally in Ireland. A large iron-clasped chest full of ancient gold coins and with a sword on the top marked O'NEILL constituted the find. The O'Neills are expected to send in their claims for it, but the British government has the strongest hold.

In 1878, the Nicaraguan government gave an order to a Connecticut firm, to coin nickel centavos—the first coin of the independent Republic. The coin struck is a very neat piece, having on the obverse the arms of Nicaragua, five mountains; on the middle one is planted a liberty pole with cap; the sun rises to the left, all on a shield, backed by a quiver of arrows and four flags; inscribed REPUBLIC DE NICARAGUA 1878; reverse, in a heavy wreath of tobacco leaves, UN CENTAVO. Size 13.

A Five-franc piece, half gold and half silver, is said to be in preparation in France for presentation to the members of the Monetary Conference. Possibly suggested by our Goloid sets, which were exhibited there.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. L., Buffalo, N. Y. See reply to W. W. A., in our issue of last month.

"Green," New Gilead, N. C. The numismatic term *exergue*, is pronounced *egs-erg*, and the accepted definition is by the antiquary, Fairholt, in his "Dictionary of Terms in Art," which describes it as 'the small space between the *base line* of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date, or engraver's name, is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.' *Legend* and *inscription* mean the same; although the latter is the most readily understood: some writers use both terms in describing a piece, which leads a novice to suppose that each has a different definition.

J. A. C., Phila., Pa. Some of the old bank notes issued before 1861 are still of value; many of the States, both North and South, had banks; which may be known as "The Bank of the State of New York," etc., etc., as the case may be; the notes of which may be redeemed now. The notes of the State Bank of South Carolina are redeemable at 50 % of their value until July 1st next; after which time they will be declared outlawed and invalid. Address the Comptroller-General in each case.

W. M., New Orleans, La. Our publishers have the only specimen known of the original silver half dollar struck by the Confederate Government at N. O. in 1861; from the documents it is positive that only four were coined; the other three have not since been heard from; we occasionally hear of another, but it always turns out to be one of the 500 re-strikes, rubbed down to make it appear genuinely circulated. The dies have been destroyed; the particulars can be found in our issue for July, 1879.

B. McD., Baltimore, Md. As near as we can ascertain, the coinage of the U. S. Mints for 1872 was as follows:—Dollars, 1100; Half-dollars, 77,130; Quarter-dollars, 177,060; Dimes, 1,535,500; Half-dimes, 1,000,500; Three cents, 18,663,500; Cents, 5,063,094 pieces. The half-dollars were less in number than in any year since 1815. The work has been out of print for years.

"X," Syracuse, N. Y. Among the ancient Greeks, the numerals were letters from their alphabet; M is 40; I is 10 and X is 600; so that your letters combined represent 650.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 83.)

1819 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1818. Both varieties of the large date are from obverse dies altered from 1818. The figures of the date are large, as on 1818 cent No. 3, from which this die was altered; the 8 showing distinctly beneath the 9; width through the centre is 5; distance from the 1 to the nearest point of the star on left is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 9 to the star on right is $1\frac{1}{2}$: in retouching the die, the second and fourth stars on the left were given two extra points each; the stand of T in LIBERTY has been elongated; the sixth star a trifle to the right of the apex of the coronet.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O and F to A $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; from the tip of the highest leaf (which is beneath the centre of S) to O in OF is 2.

No. 2, with reverse B. Over 1818. This obverse was altered from that of 1818 cent, No. 6. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; in re-sharpening the die, the 8 has received an extra outline on its right upper side; very faint traces of the original 8 may be seen about the 9; from left star to 1 is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from 9 to right star is $1\frac{1}{4}$: the crack which connects the sixth and seventh stars was almost obliterated: the point of the bust is very near the top of the 1: the sixth star points to the right of the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and F to A are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; from S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the tip of the highest leaf (which is beneath the front of S) to O in OF is 2.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 2, but the obverse die has a crack through the centre of 181, which connects the four stars on the left; another crack from the base of 19 connects the three stars on the right; the fourth and fifth stars are also connected by a slight crack.

*No. 3, with reverse C. *Widest* small date. All following have small figures. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; the figures (particularly the 8) are small and are widely spaced: distance from the 1 to the star on the left is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 9 to star on the right is $1\frac{3}{4}$; a scratch in the die forms a ray beneath the fourth star on right; near its termination, close to the hair, is another similar scratch; a crack extends from the 9, to the right, connecting the three stars; the sixth star on left points directly at the tip of the coronet, which is the case on Nos. 4, 5 and 6 also.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{3}$; S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$; F to A is 2, and from the tip of the highest leaf to O in OF is only $1\frac{1}{3}$: the let-

ters are very irregularly cut, and are above and below their proper places, particularly noticeable in OF; the second T in STATES is crooked and too tall; the leaf terminates more to the right of S than on any variety having the tall letters.

*No. 4, with reverse D. Wide date. The date is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide through its centre; distance from the left star to 1 is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the 9 to the star on the right is $2\frac{1}{3}$; which is more distant than on any except No. 7: the fifth star on right has double outlines to two points; from the left side of the I in LIBERTY projects a triangular shaped defect.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and S to O, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, and from F to A and highest leaf to O, $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; the leaf terminates directly below the front of the S: all the T's are crooked like that mentioned on reverse C; the punch evidently was injured in the sinking of that letter; TA in STATES are connected by an overdrawn line at their base.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 4, but the R in AMERICA has a double outline, having been re-cut; the three dentellations of the border above E in STATES are broken.

No. 5, with reverse E. Perfect O's. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured; from point of the left star to the 1, measures $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from the 9 to the star on the right is $2\frac{1}{4}$; the stand of Y in LIBERTY is barely perceptible.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O is 2; F to A is $2\frac{1}{4}$, which is greater than on any other variety; and from point of the highest leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{2}{3}$; all the letters were evidently cut with a new set of punches, as they have finer lines and a squarer formation; the difference may be more readily noticed by observing the O's, which are in perfect proportions, while on the foregoing varieties they are elongated and mis-shapen; all following, except No. 7, are of this new type; N in ONE is above the line; C in CENT is inclined to the right.

No. 6, with reverse F. Same as No. 5.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; and from S to O, F to A, and point of the leaf to O, is $1\frac{2}{3}$ each; the spacing is more exact than on any cent we have yet described; the field is very rough, and is almost covered with small dots of copper, showing that the die had never been polished.

No. 7, with reverse G. Distant stars. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the star on left to the 1, is 2, and from the star to the 9 on right is $2\frac{1}{3}$, which is greater than on any other variety; I and Y show double outlines at tops; a slight crack connects the tops of IBERTY.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O, and F to A, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ each, both of which distances are less than on other varieties; and from highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the O's are long, like those on the first four varieties.

*No. 8, with reverse H. Distant stars. Same obverse as No. 7.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{3}$; the distance from S to is greater than on any other variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from tip of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; this leaf terminates midway between S and O.

*No. 9, with reverse F. Close date and stars. The date is only $4\frac{1}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; the star on left is but $\frac{3}{4}$ distant from the 1, and from the 9 to star on the right is only $\frac{1}{2}$; the fourth star on right shows imperfections at the two points nearest the hair; ERTY are connected at top by a very slight crack in the die; imperfections may also be seen between L and I; Y has had its stand extended by a slip of a graver.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 6.

No. 10, with reverse H. Close date and stars. Same as No. 9.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 8; some of the letters were re-cut; TE in UNITED connect at top; TE in STATES connect at base; R has double outlines; all E's were over-drawn at either their top or base.

Coinage of the U. S. Mints for 1881.

The entire coinage of the Philadelphia Mint and its several branches, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans, for the first six months, January 1st to July 1st, is as follows :—

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | Total number of pieces. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Gold 20 dols. | | 40 | 24,000 | 52,000 | 120,220 | 99,000 | 295,260 |
| " 10 " | 346,533 | 406,460 | 692,756 | 466,500 | 330,000 | 196,760 | 2,439,009 |
| " 5 " | 759,520 | 629,680 | 664,480 | 645,600 | 838,920 | 415,440 | 3,953,640 |
| " 3 " | | 40 | 10 | | | 550 | 600 |
| " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | | 40 | | | | 640 | 680 |
| " 1 " | | 40 | 20 | | | 1,600 | 1,660 |
| Silver 1 " | 2,300,000 | 2,307,000 | 2,299,500 | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 | 2,413,200 | 13,919,700 |
| " $\frac{1}{2}$ " | | | 500 | | | 200 | 700 |
| " $\frac{1}{4}$ " | | | 500 | | | 200 | 700 |
| " dimes | | | 500 | | | 200 | 700 |
| Nickel 5 cents ... | | | 1,400 | | | 800 | 2,200 |
| " 3 " | | 378,000 | 1,400 | | 155,000 | 544,800 | 1,079,200 |
| Bronze 1 " ... | 2,930,000 | 2,570,000 | 2,811,400 | 2,590,000 | 2,490,000 | 2,258,800 | 15,650,200 |
| Totals | 6,336,053 | 6,291,300 | 6,496,466 | 6,054,100 | 6,234,140 | 5,932,190 | |

Total number of coins struck in six months. 37,344,249

In the above enumeration we do not include the Trade Dollars struck for the proof sets, which probably would be about 700.

France and Her Twelve Revolutions

(Continued from page 103, Vol. V.)

Last July the first half of this article was published ; we now conclude in this :—

The SEVENTH occurred on August 2d, 1830; when the Count d'Artois, brother of the Louis' XVI. and XVIII., as Charles X., abdicated the crown in favor of his ten-year-old grandson, Henry, Duke de Bordeaux. The unconstitutional ordinances which he signed on July 25th, restraining the periodical press and dissolving the Chambers, brought on the crisis of the 27th July, 1830, when the first encounter between the government troops and the people occurred. The next day the fighting became general; the national guards joined the people; the Hotel de Ville was taken and re-taken, and the Louvre and Tuileries attacked, and on July 30th the revolution was virtually at an end, so successful were the people during *les trois jours*. Charles embarked for England, August 16th, 1830. The people clamored for Louis Philippe, Duke d'Orleans, who had been a leader of the citizens during the revolution; the day after which (July 31) he was made Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and on the 7th of August was elected King.

The EIGHTH was the memorable one of 1848, when the "Citizen King" was obliged to leave for England so sudden, that he had not time to take his shaving utensils with him. His reign was a period of corruption among the high officials, which alienated the hearts of the populace from him, and when a trifling disturbance in Paris on February 24th, 1848, was aggravated into a popular riot, Louis Philippe felt that he stood alone and unsupported as a constitutional King. He shrank from employing his soldiers against the people, and in consequence he abdicated and fled for his life, disguised, to the coast of Normandy, whence a ship conveyed him to England, where he died August 26th, 1850. A republic was again proclaimed under Lamartine, the historian and poet. But his popularity was of short duration, and in the general election of December, 1848, he was a very unpopular candidate for the Presidency against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who was chosen by an enormous vote.

The NINTH was inaugurated on December 2d, 1851, when the bloody and celebrated *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, strangled the infant Republic, and elected himself President for ten years. Supported by the military, he dissolved the House of Representatives; imprisoned a great number of its members, including some of the most eminent men of the nation; many of whom he afterward banished to the colony of Cayenne in South America, and other places. The people of Paris were subjected to the murderous fire of his

troops, destroying those who resisted and those who were peaceably in their own homes, to the number of 3,000 or thereabouts ; all for the purpose of usurping the imperial power ; the Presidency did not satisfy his ambition—he must be Emperor like his uncle, and accordingly styled himself Emperor Napoleon III. On the 21st of November following he caused an election to be held, which could have no other issue than to declare him Emperor. On the 2d of November, 1852, just a year after the *coup d'etat*, he was publicly proclaimed Emperor, and dies had previously been prepared for the issue of 10 centime coins, which bore his portrait and new imperial title ; these were distributed successfully, but are now rarely seen ; they were of the same type as those of the succeeding year, differing only in having the date 1852. His career for nearly twenty years was splendid, until the fatal blunder of declaring war against Prussia, and the imperial bubble collapsed with the news of the disaster at Sedan. Napoleon and his family fled to England, where he died. A new form of government, part civil and part military, now ruled.

The TENTH began with the fall of the Empire, when all the worst elements of the great city of Paris were liberated, and for quite a long while a degree of exemplary order reigned ; but the storm that finally burst and wrought its fury upon the fair and devoted city, could not have been wholly unanticipated. Under the reign of the Provisional Government, desperate efforts were made to restore the lost prestige of the French military name ; but the fates were unpropitious, and affairs went from bad to worse. On the 19th of March, 1871, all the troops faithful to the Provisional Government left Paris, and then began the horrors of the Commune.

The ELEVENTH was the bloodiest and most terrible of all ; for it warred unrestrained upon all things human and divine ; upon life, property, art, science, literature, and all things dear to the heart of society ; for which it substituted nothing ennobling, nothing civilizing, in their stead. Paris was a pandemonium and a slaughter-house for several months ; until, either sated with their rivers of blood and destruction, or starved into submission, the forces of law and order returned to try and save a vestige of what had once been a glorious city.

The TWELFTH and last was in the establishment of the national Republic over the crazy Commune. The popular leader, M. Thiers, soon made order, and a quiet Republic has since been ruled by Presidents, Thiers, McMahon and Grevy, under whose administration the country has been prosperous ; and in this, the tenth year since the establishment of the Republic, seems as if founded upon as solid a basis as it is possible for the former Empire and Monarchy to be.

In this connection it is a remarkable fact, that since the death of Louis XIII., and the succession of his son, Louis XIV., in 1643, no monarch has been succeeded on the throne by his own son; a period of say 225 years.

Louis XV., a great-grandson of Louis XIV.

Louis XVI., a grandson of Louis XV.

Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., never reigned; killed by ill-usage in 1795.

Louis XVIII., a brother of Louis XVI.

Charles X., a brother of Louis XVI.

Charles Ferdinand, Duke de Berri, a son of Charles X., was assassinated in 1820.

Henry V., Count de Chambord, a son of the foregoing, and grandson of Charles X. is still heir-expectant.

Louis Philippe I. succeeded Charles X.

Ferdinand Philippe, Duke d' Orleans, a son of Louis Philippe; killed by a fall from his carriage in 1842.

Napoleon II., a son of Napoleon I., never reigned; killed by over-indulgence in 1832.

Napoleon III., a nephew of Napoleon I.

Napoleon IV., son of Napoleon III., never reigned; sacrificed himself to the Zulus in South Africa in 1879.

The Leopold Double Sale.

The vast collection of the celebrated Leopold Double of Paris; whose death we reported in our issue for May; has finally been distributed after the manner of most collections, by public auction; on the 7th inst. The most valuable articles were curiosities, and sold for fancy prices.

A letter from Paris says, that no American bidders were represented at the sale. This collection which has cost large sums, was estimated as worth over half a million dollars; and was particularly curious as forming an unrivalled *ensemble*. The whole house was like a grand and luxurious habitation of the period of Louis le Grand; where the comfort of the preceding reign was added to the elegance of the existing one. It will probably be long before such another sale occurs; for the custom which now prevails of making anonymous bids, has deprived these auctions of much of their interest. Formerly collectors of curiosities and pictures made rendezvous of the public auctions. There, face to face, under the eyes of the public, the struggle was carried on unmasked, the public taking sides with the combatants and even spurring them on. The next day the triumphs and defeats used to be chronicled, and everybody knew by whom such or such an

object had been bought, for how much, and in what collection it would henceforth figure. Now, all that is changed, and the bids are through dealers and agents; nobody knows whither the objects go, and the agents, not bidding with their own money, offer the prices without any warmth or interest. The public, of course, has no incentive to be otherwise. If things had still been as they formerly were the sale at the Double collection would have been exceptionally interesting.

At the sale, follies were committed which would have warmed the spectators into a state of excitement in the old time. The famous Fontenoy vases sold for \$34,000; the Sevres service, called the Buffon edition, \$19,000; a pair of candlesticks, Louis XVI., in gilt bronze, 41 centimetres high, \$3,000; a bronze chandelier, \$6,400; a little table signed Delorme, 51 centimetres broad, 61 centimetres high, worth in reality about \$500, brought \$3,600, being bought evidently by some fervent Royalist; because it had come from the sale of M. de Campan and must have been used by the Dauphin. A plate with the initials of Catherine of Russia, was sold for \$13,000; a little table with original bronze ornaments for \$7,600; clocks for \$2,400, \$3,000 and \$4,000 each; rosewood bureaus for from \$1,200 to \$4,000. A well-known dealer from New Bond street, London, bought a Saxon clock for \$5,000. Thus masked, amateurs bid against each other, and there was applause when the famous Falconet clock, known under the name of the clock of the Three Graces, reached upwards of \$20,000. The sale, which lasted only four hours, realized over \$150,000.

Relics from the U. S. S. Huron.

Eugene Whitney, a submarine diver, connected with the firm of Power & Co. of Norfolk, Va., last week in exploring the after-cabin of the United States Steamer Huron, which sunk off Kitty Hawk, N. C., in November, 1877; discovered a small safe of about 300 pounds weight. After it was raised, it was opened and found to contain six English sovereigns; an old silver coin; a wedding ring and two medals or decorations of the U. S. Navy—they are maltese cross shaped, inscribed—FIDELITY, ZEAL and OBEDIENCE; in the centre U. S. N. On the reverse of one is engraved Henry F. Emerson, and on the other James Couch. This safe had been searched for with interest, as it was reported to contain a large sum of money; but as none of importance was found, it is presumed that it belonged to one of the officers and not to the Paymaster of the vessel.

The Coins of Guatemala.

(Continued from page 94.)

For Leon, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants and capital of the present Republic of Nicaragua; a coin was issued in 1838, which was omitted in its proper place in our last issue, following the coin of Santa Ana.



1808, PROCLAMATION 1 REAL OF LEON.

The obverse is almost identical with that of the Santa Ana Real; reverse—a crowned shield on which is a crowned lion rampant, with a portion of a globe before him; the value 1 R is separated by the shield; surrounding is—PROCLA. EN LA N. C. DE LEON. D. NICAR. (*Proclaimed in the new city of Leon of Nicaragua.*)

Central America was included in the Mexican Empire, as we discover by the Proclamation coins of Iturbide, henceforth Augustin I.



1822, PROCLAMATION 1 REAL, OF AUGUSTIN I. FOR GUATEMALA.

The above is the first Proclamation and acknowledgment of Guatemala under Mexican domination. Obverse—AUGUSTIN I. EMPERAD. DE MEXICO, and his portrait facing left. Reverse—an oval shield, on which are three volcanoes, one in state of eruption; beneath are palmetto branches, and a wreath of laurel, within and without which is the inscription—GUAT. EN LA PROCLAM. DE SU 1r. EMP.—26 DE DIC. de 1822. 2d DE LA INDEP. (*Guatemala for the Proclamation of her first Emperor, 26th of December of 1822. Second year of the Independence.*)



1822, PROCLAMATION 1 REAL, OF AUGUSTIN I. FOR QUESALTENANGO.

Quesaltenango was also honored by a Real; the obverse is from the same die as the Guatemala illustrated above; the reverse has the arms on an oval shield, consisting of two volcanoes, over which flies a Trogon, a very beautiful bird, which is now the national emblem of Guatemala; crossed branches of palm and laurel are below the shield; the inscription is—PROCLAMADO EN QUESALT. A. DE 1822. (*Proclaimed in Quesaltenango, year of 1822.*)

Soon after his coronation, Augustin, taking pattern after Ferdinand VII., abolished the Cortes and otherwise showed his dislike for a constitutional government; but his throne was none too firm for such a policy, and before the dawn of 1823, the chief officers of his army arose against him, foremost among whom was General Santa Anna, so long identified with Mexican revolutions; he demanded—and the people at large supported him in it—that the Cortes should be re-opened, and Augustin should abdicate; surrounded as he was on every side by enemies, who envied him the position gained by his traitorous actions, Augustin saw that his glory, which had been of too short duration, and his life would probably soon be discontinued if he did not accede to Santa Anna's demands. So he yielded, and left Mexico in 1823, after only a short year's reign to reward him for his ambitions. In December, 1823, he went to England, whence he sailed on May 11th, 1824, for Mexico, where he was seized, tried and shot at Padilla, on July 19th, 1824.

On the abdication of Augustin, the Central American States withdrew their allegiance to the Mexican Confederation, and associated themselves into the Central American Republic, July 1, 1823; consisting of five States—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica—under a constitution similar to that of the United States. The mint at New Guatemala was again put in working order, and a series of coins issued for the new confederation.



1829, 8 REALS OF NEW GUATEMALA MINT.

The denominations were $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 8 Reals; the obverse bore the design above illustrated; and on the reverse is a full-leaved

tree, separating the denomination, 8 R. 2 R. etc. Around the outer circle is the inscription—LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO (*Freedom creates fruitfulness*), and the mint-mark N G. and 10 Ds. 20 Gs. (the fineness 10 dineros, 20 granos). The Quartillas were so small that the full design could not be accommodated on the planchets; the obverse has the sun rising behind three mountains and the date in exergue; reverse, a tree, the value $\frac{1}{4}$, on the right and the mint-mark G on the left; these and the Pesos or 8 Reals were struck from 1824 to 1847; but the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 Real pieces were struck sparingly, and, as far as we can learn, only between 1824 and 1826.



1837, MEDALLIC 2 REALS, OF GUATEMALA.

In 1837 a Medalllic-coin of 2 Reals was struck, which commemorates the adoption of a new judicial code; which may have hastened the dissolution of the confederation two years later. On the obverse is an altar, upon which are the scales and sword of Justice beneath the Omnipotent Eye; the altar is inscribed—GUAT. 1837; in the upper semi-circle is—JUICIO POR JURADOS (*Judgment by jury*). Reverse—a female holding a pomegranate in her left hand, and in her right two serpents; two money sacks are open at her feet; inscription—EL PUEBLO JUEZ (*The town judge*).

A few years of civil warfare upset the Central American Confederation, and in 1839 each of the five States proclaimed their absolute independence of each other; and in consequence have lived in almost continual warfare ever since. Guatemala, the least turbulent of them all, has had the best government; the others have endeavored to form new confederations, but none have succeeded but for a short period.



1847, 1 REAL OF GUATEMALA.

A new type of 1 Real piece was struck in 1847; it may be commemorative of the accession of a new President; the obverse is inscribed

REPUBLICA DE GUATEM. around a shield of arms backed by a quiver of arrows and laurel wreath, and beneath are crossed branches of palm; the arms are different to any on coins issued prior to this date, and consist of three volcanoes, two on the right and one on the left, with the sun rising between; in the lower half is an altar inscribed—15 DE SET. D. 1821; the reverse, as illustrated above, commemorates the—*21st of March of 1847.*

In 1851, Rafael Carrera, an ignorant *mestizo* (or mongrel), of the lowest extraction, attained to the Presidency, and commenced a rule of despotism attended with bloodshed. The great traveler Squiers said of him—"He exercised a power never controlled by justice or tempered with mercy." His first work was to tinker with the constitution, and by November, 1851, had a proclamation 1 Real piece struck to inform his subjects of a change in their laws; the obverse was the same as that of the 1847 Real, but the reverse bore an open book representing the constitution, surrounded with a glory; the inscription is—CONST. JURADA EN 9 DE NOV. DE 851 *; the die-sinker evidently omitted to place a 1 before the 851. Carrera, finding no power sufficiently strong to overthrow his government, felt well established after several years of despotism, and in 1859 ordered Romania, the Superintendent of the Guatemala mint, to have prepared a series of coins bearing his portrait. Accordingly, the Director and Die-Sinker, John Baptist Frener, produced a very nice series of gold and silver coins; the silver of the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 Reals (Peso); the two latter were not issued until 1861 and 1863 respectively; the designs were all similar; the portrait on the gold faces to the right, and on the silver to the left.

The obverse of the Peso has the following inscription surrounding the head—RAFAEL CARRERA PTE. DE LA. RA. DE GUATEMALA; below the neck is FENER F. On the reverse—a beautifully arranged device, a shield, with perpendicular bars on its upper half, and the three volcanoes below; back of the shield are arranged branches of oak and laurel, and four flags, winding about which is a long streamer with the motto—GUATEMALAE RESPUBLICA SUB D. O. M. PROTECTIONE; above all the sun rises; below is L. 10D. 20G. UN PESO 1863 R. ; the first part indicating that it is of legal fineness, and the R is for ROMANIA, the Superintendent of the mint. The smaller denominations are indicated by MEDO. REAL—UN REAL—DOS REALS—QUATRO REALS. When the style of lettering was changed in 1862 the word REAL was abbreviated to RL. On April 11th, 1865, Carrera died; but so completely had he held the people in his power that they found it difficult to realize that he had actually departed, and knew not whether to express sorrow or joy.

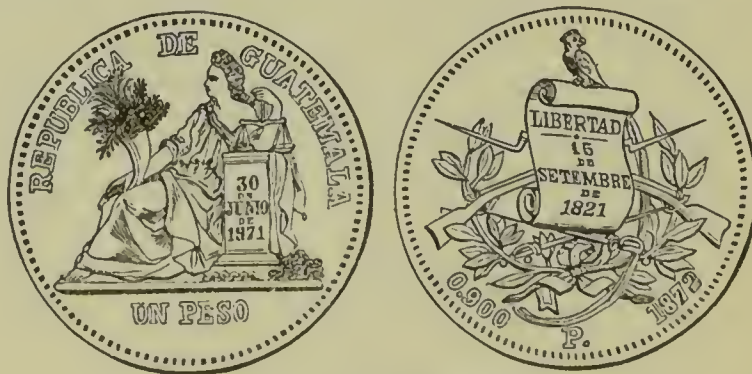
His successor in 1866 continued his head and name upon the

coins, but the inscription was altered to one which would lead one to suppose that Carrera had been the Washington of Guatemala; the Peso was now inscribed—R. CARRERA FUNDADOR DE LA RCA. DE GUATEMALA (*Founder of the Republic of Guatemala*). The same values were issued, with the addition of a Quartilla, with the value $\frac{1}{4}$ REAL 1867, in a wreath of palm branches. In 1870 the last of the Carrera series was struck; the inscription on the reverse was altered to—L 0,900 UN PESO 1870 R., merely changing the record of fineness to nine-tenths.

1870 ushered in a very peculiar looking coin, their only silver piece with the value in Centavos; obverse, within a circle, the shield of arms, beneath the sun, and backed by two flags; in the outer circle REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA. Reverse, on a centre with wide bars representing blue, silver, red, gold, red, silver, and blue, respectively, are the figures 50 in outline; without the circle, above, is CENTAVOS; below, 0,835 R. 1870—showing that the standard of the silver was lowered for this coin.

Since the discovery of the country Guatemala never had a copper coin of its own, until 1871, when the government sent an order to a noted coiner of this city for a quantity of copper Centavos. A very pretty design was adopted, but as the order was not duplicated, and the coins still remain rare, we must conclude that they did not meet with favor. The obverse; three volcanoes beneath the sun, the centre one in state of eruption; a long banner above bears, in incused letters, REP. DE GUATEMALA; 1871 in exergue. Reverse, in large letters, UN CENTAVO.

Paz-Duran, the new Superintendent of the mint in 1872, inaugurated a series of coins entirely different to any heretofore struck.



1872, PESO OF THE NEW TYPE.

Our illustration is a correct representation of the new Peso, and the 4 *Reales* is but reduced in size; the obverse bears a seated female, emblematical of Guatemala; she holds a cornucopia in her right hand, while she rests her left arm on an altar inscribed—30

DE JUNIO DE 1871, over which she holds the balance of Justice; at the base is a broken chain; this no doubt records the adoption of another of the multitudinous constitutions; in very small letters the name of J. B. FRENER appears on the base line; below which is the value. Reverse—the Trogon (the national bird) is perched upon a scroll, on which is inscribed the date of the renunciation of Spanish authority; this is supported by crossed swords and breech-loading muskets, and branches of laurel are bound with a ribbon below; near the border is the fineness 0,900, the P. for Paz-Duran, and date 1872.

The denominations less than the 4 Reals are quite different, and are the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 Reals; bearing on the obverse a festooned shield inscribed—15 DE SETE. DE 1821, surrounding which is REPA. DE GUATEMALA, 0,900 P. 1872. Reverse: 2 REALES, in a heavy wreath of palm; on the ends of the branches, in very small letters, VIVA LA PATRIA.

To this coinage was added a Quartilla; the obverse was like that of the Centavo, but without the banner; reverse, $\frac{1}{4}$ REAL, in a palm wreath, beneath which 0,900 P.; no great changes were made in this series to date, except the mint-master's initial having been changed in 1878 to F, and in the latter part of that year it was removed from the $\frac{1}{4}$ Real, and the fineness of that coin was reduced to 0,835.

The present President of Guatemala is Gen. J. Rufino Barrios, who was elected May 7th, 1873. Under his rule the country has been more prosperous than at any previous period.

The Counterfeit Egyptian Silver Coins.

In our last a paragraph relative to the counterfeiting of Egyptian coins appeared, we now give further particulars as near correct as possible.

The Egyptian Government lately became aware that Egyptian silver coins, under the guise of jewelry for the use of women, such as earrings, necklaces and the like, were being introduced into the country in great quantities. On examination, the metal of which they are made was found, instead of containing, as it should, silver from 733 to 850 fine, to contain silver only about 400 fine, and as these trinkets are used as money in Egypt, the country was filled with them. After having ascertained where they were made, and how and by whom the business was carried on, the Egyptian Government applied to the Swiss Federal Government to arrest the forgers. The French Government and the English Government, being both interested in the financial concerns of Egypt, sent their delegates with those of Egypt. A curious incident is that one of

the Egyptian delegates is a Genevese, who settled at Cairo about twenty years ago, and holds a prominent position in the police.

It is supposed that other persons either at Geneva or elsewhere will be implicated in this business, which has been conducted on a very large scale. A Mr. Amoretti was arrested in Marseilles had been engaged in the manufacture for the past eighteen years, is considered to be the head of the gang. Two boxes full of the false coins have lately been seized by the Egyptian authorities, counterfeits not only of Egyptian, but also of Turkish and Tunisian money, and even of Papal Lire. Dies for the coining of Papal Lire, have been found with other compromising tools in the possession of the accused.

Tourists who have spent any time in Egypt within the last few years have noticed the abundance of false coins there, principally Papal. This discovery now explains the phenomena.

For the last ten years, the police of Geneva were aware that these coins were being manufactured, but they supposed that they were merely ornamental pieces of jewelry, and were prevented from investigating the matter by the good repute of the men engaged in the business and by the jealousy of the law, of any violation of a man's premises. So they waited till a formal complaint was made on the part of those most interested in the matter.

The general impression is that a blot has been made on the national reputation and on the good faith on which Geneva trade has always prided itself. So desirous are they that this good reputation should be maintained before the world, that there is one common resolve that the affair shall be carefully sifted and the guilty men severely punished. Others hope that the accused will be able to show that they have been misled by their agents in Egypt, and that they thought they were manufacturing merely Eastern ornamental jewelry; but this plea will not stand, because the great quantity of the Papal coins, show they knew of the intended fraud, however ignorant they may have been of the coins of Egypt, Turkey or Tunis.

Items.

The most extraordinary discovery that has gladdened the hearts of Mexican antiquaries, was made last month, by Capt. Eavans, of Chicago. Under a dilapidated Indian hut, which stood on the place that once formed the favorite garden of the Texcocan Poet-Prince, Netzamualcoyotyl, Capt. Eavans found a stone slab, eight feet by six, covered with hieroglyphs, and near the centre of it a clearly cut calendar—similar to the far-famed "Aztec Calendar stone" which is now attached to the cathedral in the city of Mexico, and as to which, Senor Alfredo Chavero, an archæologist who has

devoted three years to the study of the Aztec Calendar stone, contends that it was simply an altar dedicated to the sun god, and he has written a work to prove the correctness of his theory. It may be that the discovery made by Capt. Eavans, taken in connection with the researches of the Mexican antiquarian, will lead to the development of interesting facts relative to the theogony of the Aztecan and Texcocan deities. Fortunately Mr. Bishop, who was there sketching, happened to join Capt. Eavans that day and made a sketch of the slab a few minutes after it was exhumed.

In excavating for a new street in Milan, near the San Vittore church; several stone sepulchres were discovered containing bones and skeletons. A coin in one tomb betrayed all that will ever be known of this sepulchre—that it dates from between A. D. 300 and 337, in the time of Constantine the Great. As the bodies were not cremated it is supposed that the tombs were those of Christian converts.

At Palermo, there was a great celebration on the anniversary of the 4th of April, 1860. There was a discourse in the principal church, an oration by the Mayor, and the distribution of medals commemorating this popular holiday. A letter from Garibaldi was read amid wild applause.

In the prefecture of Niigata, Japan, small paper money and copper coins are both so extraordinarily scarce, that the merchants are obliged to use postage stamps, postcards, revenue stamps, matches, envelopes, chopsticks, wooden spoons, etc., as change.

The French bi-metallic pattern for a 5 Franc coin, composed of gold and silver, has attracted considerable attention in the conference and is favorably thought of; but it is never likely to be adopted on account of the great field it would open to counterfeiters. Referring to it, the London *Daily News* says:

“It is impossible that the new coins should become international money in the full sense of the term; for their value would continually fluctuate according to the value of silver in the bullion market. Supposing silver to rise so much as to cause their bullion value to exceed their nominal value as coins, they would be melted for export and disappear, and supposing silver to fall so as to depress their real value below 5 Francs; they would pass current, only within the countries in which they may be a legal tender.”

The *Derrick*, tells that a Californian saved the life of a woman who had fallen into a river, and was given a nickel for his bravery. He wears it as a scarf-pin and refers to it as the pin-nickel of fame. Had the Californian attended to his own business and let the woman alone, her husband would doubtless have given him twenty shillings or three dollars.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. M., Princeton, N. J. You will find your token described on page 51, as No. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; it is a common variety; the printer neglected to correct the error, No. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ CHATHAM ST., which should have been No. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$: several have mentioned this, thinking they had a new variety. Of the token, No. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, we have seen no varieties of either die; from your rubbings we should suppose one of your specimens to be in a very poor state of preservation, which makes it appear slightly different to the good specimen. We shall always be pleased to answer your inquiries, and do not consider it a trespass on our time or space.

B. R., Milwaukee, Wis. The continuation of the French article was overlooked; we have discovered it and insert it in this number, thanking you for the mention.

"Juke;" Ingersoll, Ont. You are the first who has reported the finding of an 1864 English Penny. The '99 cent you send a rubbing of, is not a new variety; but it is a 1798, which you will find described in our issue for May, 1880, as "No. 10, Sub-Variety B;" this is often mistaken for 1799, owing to the 8 having an appearance and position similar to the final figure of the 1799; alterations of date are often made from this variety on that account, but the crack on the reverse readily exposes the imitation.

As you did not sign your name to your letter we are unable to send the JOURNAL, as ordered; even Canadian postmasters cannot deliver mail matter, where no name or street number is given. Write again.

L. C., Hoosier Grove, Ia. Your coins are as follows:—1st, is two Francs of Switzerland; Helvetia is the ancient name of the country and is on all the coins of the present issue. 2d, is a gold Yen or Dollar of Japan, and not China, as you supposed. 3d, is a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Schilling of Schleswig-Holstein. 4th, is a Thaler of Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia; Hieronymus is the ancient for Jerome. 5th, is a proclamation 1 Real of Chiapas in Mexico.

H. St. J., New Orleans, La. The largest gold coins of the countries named are: United States—Quintuple Eagle, \$50; England—Five Sovereigns, \$24.25; France—One hundred Francs, \$19; Spain—Doubloon, \$15.50; Austria—Quadruple Ducat, \$9. The other countries have no gold larger than about \$5. Write to the Superintendent of the Mint in your city about the alloys.

J. R. C., Phila., Pa. As you wish the coin and your dealer will not allow it out of his possession for examination; ask him to give you a *written* guarantee of its genuineness; if he does, he will be obliged to refund your money in case of the coin proving a counterfeit, or stand a trial for swindling—if he will not give the writing, do not doubt that there is something fishy about the coin. We have heard of him before.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 99.)

1820 CENTS.

To aid the classification we arrange the varieties under three heads; those with date altered from 1819—those with the date in small figures—and those with large figures in the date. No dies, obverse or reverse, were used this year, which had been previously used: those of 1819 which were altered to 1820, were not used during 1819; they had probably been kept in reserve. No muling of dies occurs with this date.

OVER 1819.

No. 1, with reverse A. Contracted date. The date is but 5 wide, centrally measured; the figures are small and evenly curved: through the *centre* of the 2 is seen the remains of the figure 1, and at the base of the 0, is the knob of the 9 over which it was cut, traces of it are also discernable within the circle: the distance from the figure at either extreme of the date, to the star nearest it, is $1\frac{1}{2}$: the point of the sixth star on left extends directly toward the apex of the coronet: a defect on the original hub die is seen on several of the varieties, the L in LIBERTY has an extra line beneath it and at its top shows traces of the first drawing for the letter; the r has little or no stand and an extra outline to the right crosslet. This occurs on Nos. 1—3—7—8—10 and 11.

Reverse—The distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; S to O and F to A, $1\frac{1}{4}$ each; from the point of the highest leaf to base of O in F, is $1\frac{2}{3}$; the dash under CENT is quite faint.

No. 2, with reverse B. Irregular date. The date through its centre is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide; the figures are unevenly spaced; 18 is on a lower curve than the 20; the original 1 extends through the *back* of the 2; the traces of the 9 are very faint; the distance from the left star to the 1, is $2\frac{1}{4}$; and from the 0 to the nearest point of the star on right is $1\frac{3}{4}$, which is greater than on any other variety; the point of the sixth star points considerably to the right of the coronet.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$ and from tip of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$. STA is on a higher line than TES.

* No. 3, with reverse C. Large date. The date is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; the figures are large and full, each having beencut over another, but smaller figure; traces being visible about the 1, 8 and 2; the 1 over which the latter was cut extends through the centre, as on No. 1; the 0 is very large, but shows no trace of

having been cut over another figure ; it is likely that this die was not finished in 1819 ; distance from left star to the 1, is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the 0 to star on right is $1\frac{1}{3}$; L and Y are defected as on No. 1 ; BER are connected at top by a crack ; the sixth star points directly at the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and S to O, measure $1\frac{2}{3}$ each ; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from tip of highest leaf to O, is $1\frac{3}{4}$; AM in AMERICA are connected at base by a slip of the graver ; a slight defect is visible at the right lower curve of C in CENT.

SMALL DATES.

No. 4, with reverse D. Contracted date. The date is only $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide through its centre : from the 1 to the star on the left measures $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the 0 to star on right is $1\frac{1}{4}$; the figures are small and evenly curved : on this piece for the first time on this type a perfectly shaped R (like this) is used in LIBERTY ; it occurs again in this date on No. 6 only.

Reverse—Distance from D to F is $1\frac{1}{3}$; from S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from highest leaf to O in OF is 2.

No. 5, with reverse E. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide through its centre ; the figures are well formed and widely spaced ; distance from the 1 to the star on left is $1\frac{1}{4}$, which is less than on any other variety ; and from the 0 to star on right is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the curl directly in front of the ear has a stray hair which extends downward from the point nearest the ear and connects with the end of the lock ; Y is entirely out of the angle and above the line of the other letters ; a circle extends around just inside of the dentellated border.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O is but $1\frac{1}{3}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from highest leaf to O is 2 ; STA is above the line of TES.

No. 6, with reverse F. Widest small date. The date is $5\frac{1}{3}$ wide, centrally measured ; figures widely spaced ; the 2 is lowest of all ; distance from the 1 to the left star is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the 0 to the star on right is $1\frac{1}{2}$; the base of B and left side of R, have double outlines ; the latter is of the perfectly pe (R) as on No. 4 ; L and Y are below the line of the other letters ; the sixth star points slightly left of the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Distances between D and S, S and O, and F and A, each measure $1\frac{1}{2}$; from the tip of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{3}{4}$; remarkably accurate spacing.

LARGE DATES.

* No. 7, with reverse G. Perfect 2. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured ; the figures are full and large ; at first glance this might be mistaken for No. 3, but the differences show by comparison ;

the 8 is fuller, and the 2 is below the 0, although properly in the curve; this 2 is of the same shape as all the foregoing; it is of smaller proportions than the 180: from the left star to the 1 is $2\frac{1}{4}$, and from the right star to the 0 is $1\frac{1}{4}$; L and Y are defected as on No. 1; the sixth star on left points to the right of the tip of the coronet; the fourth star has double-outlined points.

Reverse—Distances from D to S and S to O are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from tip of the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$; T in CENT, has a line close beneath its base.

No. 8, with reverse H. Ugly 2. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured; the figures are perfectly formed, except the 2, which, *like all following*, is a very poorly shaped; were it not for the others from the same punch, we should have thought this had been engraved separately; distance from the 1 to star on left is 2, and from the right star to the 0 is $1\frac{1}{3}$; double outlines may be seen about L I R and T, also at the second and sixth stars on the right; the sixth star on left points directly toward the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Distances from D to S, S to O, and highest leaf to O, measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ each; and from F to A is $1\frac{2}{3}$; midway between F and A is a hyphen-like defect, caused by a nick in the die; M and E connect at base; the E's in ONE CENT have very short horizontals from their left sides.

No. 9, with reverse I. Long-peaked 1. The date is $5\frac{1}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; in addition to the queer shaped 2, we have an equally odd-looking figure 1, the peak is twice the length of any other, and is curved; from the end of this tip to the point of the star on left measures but $1\frac{1}{3}$; and from the 0 to star on the right is $1\frac{1}{4}$; the sixth star points slightly to the left of the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Distances between D and S, S and O, and highest leaf and O, measure $1\frac{2}{3}$ each; and from F to A is 2; T and E in UNITED are connected at top; the final A in AMERICA lacks the full stand for the right foot; C in CENT is tipped to the right; the E following like that in UNITED has its upper horizontal elongated; and the T is very badly made, showing two extra scratches below, an elongated pendant on right and a rough surface altogether.

* No. 10, with reverse J. Wide date. The date is $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide through its centre; distance from the 1 to the left star is $2\frac{1}{3}$, which is greater than on any other; and from the 0 to the right star is $1\frac{1}{2}$; just above the fourth star on left is a small hyphen or nick; the sixth points directly at the tip of the coronet; the L shows the same defect as on No. 1; the E is below the line of the other letters.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O is 2; from F to A is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from highest leaf to O is but $1\frac{1}{2}$; this and the following variety are the only specimens on which the point of the leaf terminates to the right of the S; T and E in STATES are connected at top; the latter is below the line.

No. 11, with reverse K. Widest date, connected stars. The date is $5\frac{2}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; figures widely spaced, particularly between 8 and 2; distance from the 1 to the left star is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from 0 to right star is $1\frac{1}{3}$; a crack beginning near the base of 0 takes an upward and circular course, connecting all the stars, extending around through the date to the top of the 0; the sixth points to the left of the apex of the coronet; L and Y show the same defects as on No. 1. This is the only variety which can *readily* be obtained in bright uncirculated condition, as a considerable quantity were discovered some years ago; we have never met with a specimen from these dies, which did not show the crack.

Reserve—Distances from D to S and F to A are $2\frac{1}{3}$ each, both greater than on any other variety; from S to O is 2, and from highest leaf to O is only $1\frac{1}{3}$, which is less than usual; the lettering on this reverse is the most perfect of all.

California Half and Quarter Dollars.

A few days since the information was disclosed at the Treasury Department at Washington, that within the past few months the manufacture of small gold tokens, similar to the larger gold coins of the United States, had grown to enormous proportions; and as the coinage of quarter and half dollars in gold has never been legalized by the Government of the United States, persons manufacturing or selling such tokens are violating the law, and rendering themselves liable to penalties, both of fine and imprisonment.

It is asserted that many persons believing these tokens to have been coined in the U. S. Mints by the proper authorities, are anxious to obtain early specimens and are paying double the nominal value of the tokens, which are both round and octagonal in form and are inscribed respectively—QUARTER DOL. and HALF DOL., and have on the obverse an Indian head. It is also stated that many brass imitations of these tokens are sold. Now, as the traffic in these pieces has assumed formidable proportions, the laws are being enforced, and the Treasury Department has ordered the Secret Service agents to notify all manufacturers of and dealers in this class of goods, to discontinue this unlawful traffic or take the consequences. Several have been arrested already.

This order will have a tendency to remove all of the *old* California pieces from the market, many of which are rare and were issued by the Assay Offices in California as bona fide coins, and did duty as such for years, during which silver coins were not in general circulation. The prices of these early tokens will undoubtedly increase, since they cannot be dealt in by brokers and jewelers.

The Blake Collection.

The collection of the oriental traveler, Mr. G. Blake, now of this city, has been placed in the hands of our publishers to be catalogued and sold at public auction. It is rich in remarkable and rare coins, many of which have never before appeared before the public in this country. One of his most notable coins, is one that for actual antiquity places all Greek and Roman coins in the shade, by at least 1500 years; it is a bell-shaped Chinese coin of Sung 2257 B.C., which is illustrated in "History of Money in China" as No. 1; it is in remarkably fine preservation; the inscription is translated, GOOD FOR GOLD. Another of 245 B. C. is *razor-shaped*, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; another, *knife-shaped*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, of the Han Dynasty, 9 A. D., on which some of the characters are inlaid with gold, current at that period for 5,000 Lei; also *fork-shaped* coins of the same dynasty; then there are circular coins of all sorts and sizes, on which various animals, reptiles and birds display themselves in attitudes inimitable to all except those of Chinese nativity.

Then the more modern but exceedingly rare silver Dollars of the Chinese rebellions at Amoy, Formosa, Cochin-China, etc.; and the large golden plaque-like Cobang of Japan, which was used solely for presentation to the Emperor; quite valuable though this is, for it weighs about \$75; there are smaller gold plates of the same shape, also some very rare ones in silver, which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and the ancient Japanese silver pieces which are circular like the old Cash. Siam is well represented, old silver *drop* money, coined prior to the bullet series; gold and silver bullets; a Dollar of which we have never seen the duplicate, having a wonderful cockatrice on the obverse; porcelain, pewter, brass, bronze, copper, silver and gold coins of Siam; some of the brass are very remarkable in shape, some hollow, others like flowers and plants; but these are old.

Among the European coins the specialties are an almost complete line of the Popes; another fine line of the Doges of Venice, and various Italian and French principalities. In fact it is one of the most desirable and interesting collections, which none but the historian and exploring traveler could ever gather in his cabinet. The catalogues will be ready ere long, and numismatists will have a rare opportunity to secure the treasures.

Ten Dollars Reward.

In our editorial capacity we are daily in receipt of impressions of coins from amateurs desirous of learning the name of, or other information concerning coins which they have in their possession. We are always glad to assist collectors by supplying them with any knowledge in our power, but unfortunately we are often debarred from this pleasure on account of the wretched impressions frequently sent, and we regret our inability to instruct collectors as to which is the *best* plan to adopt for making good impressions.

We have seen impressions taken in wax, in tin and copper foil, shell electrotypes and paper rubbings; all of these modes have their advantages, and in the hands of a skillful manipulator, very nice looking copies are made, which are both useful for future reference and invaluable to send to other collectors in making inquiries. A consideration of these points has induced our publishers to offer a prize of \$10, which will be paid for a description of the best method of taking impressions of coins. Competitors must have their papers in this office not later than the 25th of August. We reserve to ourselves the right to publish any or all communications sent. So as not to deter any from competing, the prize will be awarded to the best, however primitive the process described. The objects to be striven for are: *fidelity of copy, simplicity of apparatus, quickness and surity* of the operation, and such as can be *conveniently* used by any one; the copy obtained should be such as can be safely sent by mail or easily kept for reference.

The Egyptian Counterfeits.

A letter to the *London Times*, from Geneva, states that estimates of the amount of false coin shipped to Egypt and other Eastern countries by swindlers, who for years past have made Geneva their base of operations, vary from ten to forty million francs. The villages in the interior of Egypt are literally inundated with it, and the government will probably be compelled to withdraw the Piastres and replace them with coin of the same value, but of a different name and appearance. The swindle originated in 1871 or 1872, when the premium on gold Mahmoudiehs (value about four dollars) was so high that coin honestly made, with the correct amount of gold, could be struck at Geneva and shipped East at a profit. When exchange returned to the nominal standard, the profits were continued by debasing the coin, and finally the trade became one of pure counterfeiting. The coins were made into necklaces and regularly shipped through the custom house as jewelry, to an agent at Alexandria, who found a ready market in the interior, as the Egyptian peasantry accumulate their savings in the

form of female ornaments. The swindle has thus long escaped detection. Seven or eight years ago the matter came to the knowledge of the government, when a pretended prosecution of the counterfeiters was begun, but was bought off and the matter hushed up. The principal parties implicated are Bellamy, a man of good family; Lejeune, a prominent jeweller; Curiel, an Egyptian money broker, his son, brother-in-law and clerks, all of Geneva, and Schinasi, the Alexandrian confederate; all of the foregoing are now imprisoned. Perhaps the largest operator in the coin was Amoretti, a Marseilles banker, who deposited \$200,000 as a guarantee that he will appear for trial. All those implicated will probably be tried at Geneva.



10 PIASTRES, EGYPT.

The counterfeit series are of the type of the above illustration; the obverse bears the Sultan's toghra and a rose branch; the value beneath. All Egypt has been engrossed in the disclosure of this vast counterfeiting organization, which for over ten years has been making a fortune by flooding the country with debased coin. The Egyptian Piastre, a small coin, worth about four cents, is very easy of imitation, and is so thin that the ordinary test by sounding the money is not available. Millions of these small pieces have been made, containing thirty per cent. less silver than the standard. Then, this is a country of international coinage. Take a handful of money from any of the stalls of the money changers who are to be seen at every street corner and you find English, French, Italian, Greek, Russian, Spanish and Turkish coins all mixed up together, and in the change of a Sovereign you will probably find the effigies of half a dozen different rulers. The false coiners have profited by this mixture, and have sent to Egypt, over and above their Piastres, thousands of imitation Papal Lire, and small gold coins of Turkey and Egypt. Geneva and Marseilles appear to have been the homes of the fraud. Several persons of position have already been arrested in Egypt for guilty complicity in the matter, and other names equally well-known are currently mentioned as participators. Over \$1,500,000 worth of base coin is stated to be in circulation. The

London *Times* says that various plans have been proposed, all based on the same idea of the government devoting some of the surplus of those prosperous years to the buying in of the bad coin. Reformers go further than this, and say that Egypt should profit by the lesson, abandon her present coins, which are easy to imitate, and join the Monetary Confederation, which now includes almost all the nations of the Mediterranean, together with Switzerland and Belgium. Coins similar to the Franc and Napoleon would certainly be more reasonable than the present system.

The Monetary Conference.

At the Monetary Conference, July 6th, an Italian delegate stated that Italy was willing to enter into a league with the Latin union and the United States for a limited coinage of silver for five years, on condition that Germany suspends the sale of silver for that period, substituting silver for small gold coins and small notes and making silver an unlimited legal tender at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of gold, and on condition that England makes silver a legal tender to a higher amount, the minimum quota of the mintage of each State to be proportionate to her population, with the option of exceeding that minimum on certain conditions. A Dutch delegate, construing the offer of England to maintain a free mintage of silver in India as an admission that even a partial bi-metallic league could make the price of silver steady, strongly appealed to England not to incur the responsibility of a perilous failure by holding aloof from the league, and exhorted her to crown her advocacy of free trade by perfecting the instruments of exchange. At the close of sitting the president of the conference suggested that the date for the final sitting be fixed.

The London *Times* in its financial article says: "It is reported that the variation from the proposal to coin silver freely, originally made by the United States, to the effect that they would coin freely up to the limit of their own annual production, as they are now practically permitted to do by the Bland silver bill, has been looked on with more favor by France and the other countries of the Latin convention than previously, and that on this understanding, as regards the American, coupled with the undertakings by Germany, India, and the Bank of England, France and the other countries of the Latin convention, and probably Holland, will undertake to be bi-metallic. Such a proposal by the United States is, we believe, before the conference, or rather before the chief powers interested, who are negotiating directly behind the conference. The present suspense is becoming most injurious to the exchange business with the East."

The Coins of Costa Rica.

Prior to 1825 only one coin acknowledged the existence of a city in Costa Rica, but none mention Costa Rica itself; the coin was a piece of 2 Reals, struck for Cartago, on the ascension of Charles IV. to the Spanish throne in 1789, and as the country was under the rule of the Mexican Viceroy, Cartago is here mentioned as being in Mexico. Obverse: a castle on a coast, a crown above, and four small castles and four rampant lions in a circle around; reverse: in six lines CAROLUS IV. ACCLAMATU CARTAGYNE MO. 1789.



GOLD 8 ESCUDOS, OR DOUBLOON OF COSTA RICA.

Upon the secession of the Central American States from the Mexican Empire, July 1st, 1823; Costa Rica, the most southerly of the newly banded states, lying between the Isthmus of Panama and the State of Nicaragua, extending across the narrow neck of land between the two oceans; was contented with sending her wealth of gold and silver to the New Guatemala mint for coinage; but the growing capital city of Cartago, then having a population of about 40,000, aspired to the dignity of a mint that its coins might be of home manufacture. Accordingly, in 1825, the first coins struck in Costa Rica were of gold, of which metal the State was producing considerable quantities.



GOLD 2 ESCUDOS.



GOLD $\frac{1}{2}$ ESCUDO.

For several years only gold coins were struck, which were of

similar design to those of Guatemala, as will be seen by the above illustrations. The largest is the Doubloon or Eight Escudos, and the smallest the Half-Escudo or One Peso, the values being indicated in the field, at the sides of the tree; below is C R, the mint mark of Costa Rica; F, the initial of the mint-master, and 21 Qs. (*Quilates*), signifying 21 carats fine.

The first coinage of silver was in 1831, and consisted only of Reals and Half-Reals, of the same type as the gold coins.



1831, ONE REAL.



1831, HALF-REAL.

The inscriptions are the same as on the first issue of Guatemala. On the obverse of the Real there are five mountains, and on the Half-Real but three mountains. These coins were only struck in this year, and were the last pieces of silver coined in Costa Rica (as a member of the Central American Republic) at Cartago, a city built at the foot of a volcano of the same name, which extends over 11,000 feet above the level of the sea; this volcano was the cause of the final destruction of the city by an earthquake, on the 2d of September, 1841, when out of the 3000 houses and 8 churches only 100 houses and a single church remained to mark the spot of the once flourishing city. A fate to which so many of these capitals were subjected on account of their sites being too near treacherous volcanoes. During the after combinations of the States after 1839 several irregular coins were struck.

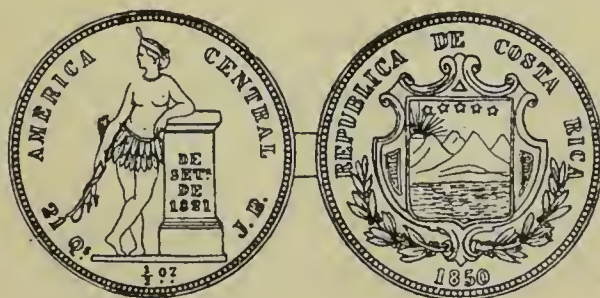
After the downfall of Cartago the capital was established at San Jose, then a small town of no great importance, situated 15 miles northwest of the former capital, which soon succeeded to the commercial activity, but has never had the population of Cartago. After the opening of the new mint, gold was issued for several years and then a silver Quartilla was added to the list; on the obverse it bears three volcanoes, with the sun rising to the left, and the date, 1845, below; on the reverse is a tree between C. R. and $\frac{1}{4}$; but these could not have been issued in any great numbers, for we rarely see them.

In 1846 there was another issue of Half-Reals similar to those of 1831; the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ is divided by a slanting line; FECUNDO is not abbreviated; the mint-master's initials are J. B.; the fineness, 10 d. 20 g. is omitted entirely; the pieces are more circular and well

milled. Upon the election of President Carillo disturbances arose common to the countries of Central America on the change of rulers, and 2 Real pieces were struck, or rather surcharged with a female head facing to the left, COSTA RICA above, and 2 R. below; and on the reverse a tree surrounded by HABILITADA POR EL GOB(ierno) (*authorized by the government*); this counterstamp is less than half an inch in diameter, and was used on old Pistareens and 2 Real pieces or anything of convenient size and value. The same year (1846), rude jagged lumps of silver were also struck of the denominations of 1 and 2 Reals; the obverse bears three volcanoes with the sun fully displayed above the centre one; in the outer circle, REPUB. DEL CENT. DE AMER. 1846; and on the reverse, a tree between 2. R. or 1. R., and in the outer circle, HABILITADA EN COSTA RICA. J. B. (*authorized in Costa Rica*).

After the final secession of Guatemala from the Central American Confederation, March 21st, 1847, a new type of Real was issued which is also a proclamation piece; the obverse bears the bust of a female, who apparently is having a difficulty with her scanty drapery; in the outer circle is A LA CONSTIT^{ON} DE 21 E. DE 1847. (*for the Constitution of January 21st, 1847*), and the mint mark and master's initials below, C. R., J. B.; on the reverse is a pomegranate tree separating 1 : R., while in the outer circle is REFORMAS PROCLAMADAS EL 7 DE JO. 1846 (*reforms proclaimed on June 7th, 1846*). Similar reals were coined in 1849 and 1850, the designs of obverse and reverse were the same, but the inscriptions totally different. Obverse, ◦ AMERICA CENTRAL ◦ J ◦ B ◦ 9 ◦ D, from this one is given to understand that the coins are nine-tenths pure silver, but we have failed thus far to discover any which appear to be more than 750 fine; the reverse is inscribed, REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA ◦ 1849 ◦; small annulets were used for punctuations.

At some time between 1846 and 1850 a small counterstamp was used to legalize all foreign money as well the various issues of the State up to and including 1846; the design of this counterstamp is a lion facing left in a circle; inscription, HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO; it is found on coins of the United States, England, and in fact all kinds and sizes of standard silver money and occasionally on gold coins.



GOLD HALF-ONZA OR 4 ESCUDOS.

In 1850 new series of both gold and silver coins were issued; the designs are very appropriate and neatly executed; the gold, as illustrated above, is the largest of the series; the smaller gold is the *Peso* or *Half-Escudo*. The silver coins are the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and 1-16 *Peso*, of 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ *Reals*; on the obverse is a shield of arms, three volcanoes, with the two oceans at their bases, a ship sails on each ocean; the sun rises to left and five stars are above; this shield is backed by flags and implements of war; below are palm and laurel branches and the date, 1850; above, *REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA*; reverse, a full leaved tree, $\frac{1}{4}$ *Po.*, at sides, *AMERICA CENTRAL* above, and 10 *Ds.* 20 *Gc.* *J. B.*; the smaller denominations of course have at either side of the tree, $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1-16 *Po.*

No change was made in the coinage until 1864-5, when the denominations were altered from *Reals* to *Centavos*, and pieces of 50, 25, 10 and 5 *Centavos*; the fineness was changed and the Mint-master too, so that we now read below the tree, 9 *Ds.* *G. W.*, otherwise the designs and inscriptions remain the same as on the previous issue. The gold was issued in 1, 2, 5 and 10 *Pesos*.

In 1865 a nickel *Centavo* and a $\frac{1}{4}$ *Centavo* were added to the series, these were the first base metal coins struck in *Costa Rica*; the obverse of the *Centavo* bore the shield of arms backed by flags, etc., the date below; *COSTA RICA* in large letters above; on the reverse within an olive wreath, *UN CENTAVO*; a rude kind of milling is on the edge of those coined between 1865 and 1868. The $\frac{1}{4}$ *Centavo* is seldom seen, the obverse bears only the words *COSTA RICA* in two lines, and on the reverse, $\frac{1}{4}$ *Centavo*. There may have been a *Half Centavo* but we have never seen it. In 1874 a new and finer pair of dies were made for the *Centavo*, the date and letters on the obverse are very small, and on the reverse, the wreath is of palm and olive branches, a star above; the lettering is larger than on former dates.

A pattern for a nickel 5 *Centavos* was struck in Paris in 1872, but it was never adopted; obverse—*REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA* * *AMERICA CENTRAL* *, and below, *ESSAI 1872*; reverse—*CINCO CENTAVOS* in laurel wreath.

Auction Sale.

On June 29th last, the cabinet of Mr. D. Bankhead was sold at auction by Messrs. Bangs & Co. Some of the most notable pieces sold for very fair prices; we quote as follows:—1675 Charles II., Half-penny, very fine, \$1.90; James II., 1690 Gun money Crown, v. f. \$1.60; the Half-crown \$1.10; Farthing of Wm. and Mary, v. f. \$1.20; George I. Half-penny, uncirc. \$1.05; 1802 Ceylon set, 65c each; 1858 Guernesey, 2 Doubles, v. f. \$1.25; Ionic

Isles, Penny, v.f. \$1 ; Sierra Leone, Penny, proof \$1 ; a rare Centesimo of Paraguay, 1870, only 22c ; 1791 "Crown of Belgium," \$2.45 ; 1861 "Janaushek" Double Thaler \$1.90 ; 1868, Brazil 2000 Reis, \$2.90 ; 1852, Louis Napoleon, 5 Francs, *said* to have on reverse "*Res Republique Francaise*," \$1.75 ; 1570, James VI, Sword Crown, \$2.80 ; 1691, William and Mary, Crown, \$3 ; 1720, George I. Crown, \$2.53 ; and a Half-crown, \$3 ; 1723, South Sea Co. Crown, \$5.15 ; George II., Crown, \$3.50 ; George III, Crown, \$2.55 ; George IV, Ceylon Rix-dollar, \$1.90 ; Victoria, Gothic Crown, \$4.75 ; Maunday Money of the various reigns, 42c to 90c each ; Siam, Songbat, \$3.10 ; Japan Double-bou, \$5 ; Saxony 1585, Crown, \$3.85 ; Saxon Medal, \$3.75 ; 1613 "Teutonic Order" Crown, \$3.50 ; 1618 Tyrolese Crown of Maximilian, \$4.10 ; 1688 Munster, Sede Vacante Crown, \$6 ; 1719 Stolberg "Crown," \$4.25 ; 1796 Malta, de Rohan Crown, \$1.90 ; Finland proofs of 25 and 50 Pennia, 1 and 2 Marks, \$1 to \$1.50 each ; India gold, $\frac{1}{3}$ Mohur, \$6.10 ; George IV. Double-Sovereign, \$14.50 ; Silesia 1661, Ducat of three Dukes, \$8.25 ; California Gold Dollar, *DERI* below, \$3 ; 1836 Flying Eagle Dollar, nicked, \$7.15 ; Half Dollars, 1794 very good, \$5.10 ; 1815, barely circulated, \$11.25 ; 1828, large date, \$1.05 ; 1834, large date, \$1.60 ; 1852, barely circulated, \$9.50 ; 1876, \$1.25 ; 1877, \$1 ; 1878, \$1.30 ; 1879, \$1.15 ; Becker's Counterfeits of rare ancient and modern pieces, in lead, 141 pieces, 15c each ; Currency, 15 cents Grant and Sherman, \$4.75 ; another, red back, \$5.63 ; 10 cents, third issue, red back ; autographs, \$3.05 ; and 50 cents, head of Spinner ; red back ; autographs, \$2.60.

Mint Report for the Fiscal Year.

The following is the official report of the U. S. Mintage for the *fiscal year*, July 1st, 1880 to June 30th, 1881 inclusive. By referring to the report in our issue a year ago, we find that nearly 61,000,000 pieces was the greatest coinage for a single year. to that date ; this year exceeds even this great number by over 15,000,000 pieces.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---------|
| Gold | 20 dollars | . | . | . | . | 767,276 | pieces. |
| " | 10 | " | . | . | . | 3,338,905 | " |
| " | 5 | " | . | . | . | 5,996,436 | " |
| " | 3 | " | . | . | . | 1,566 | " |
| " | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " | . | . | . | 3,656 | " |
| " | 1 | " | . | . | . | 3,276 | " |
| Silver | 1 | " | . | . | . | 27,637,955 | " |
| " | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | . | . | . | 9,355 | " |
| " | $\frac{1}{4}$ | " | . | . | . | 14,555 | " |
| " | dimes | . | . | . | . | 36,955 | " |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| Nickel | 5 cents | | 3,555 | pieces. |
| " | 3 " | | 1,080,555 | " |
| Bronze | 1 " | | 37,251,555 | " |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total number of coins | | | 76,145,600 | |
| Total value | | | \$106,788,940.70 | |

Another Gibraltar Token.

To our list of Gibraltar tokens in our February number, on page 21, we must add a newly discovered 2 Quartos piece of Richard Cattons, which we number as if in its regular order:

- (5 $\frac{1}{2}$.) 1813. Obverse: same design and inscription as last, but larger. Reverse: 2 QUARTOS, beneath a crown, in a wreath of oak and olive branches; in small letters around the outer circle is AGENTE PARA LA FABRICA DE DIAMANTES PATENTES. DE DUDDLELL. HOLBORN, and below the wreath LONDRES; which translated is *agent for the manufacture of the patent diamonds of Duddell; Holborn, London.*

Items.

More newspaper-numismatics has been published lately in one of our weekly papers; and having been inserted by a writer who is looking out for such oddities, it is remarkable that he never saw an account of coins more "ancient" than those he mentions, and which he speaks of very much as he would a two-headed calf or other freak of nature; hear him:

ANCIENT ENGLISH COIN.

"What was supposed to be the oldest coin of its kind in this country is an English piece, dated 1561, held by a Mrs. Turner of Phœnicia, New York. But within the past month a friend of the writer has been shown four English shillings, belonging to a clergyman of Charlestown, Mass., two of which were of earlier dates than the above. One of the reign of Queen Elizabeth bearing date of 1547; one of Edward VI. dated 1553; and one each of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., that have no dates at all, and so Mr. Turner will have to go to the foot. G. B. G."

Some workmen on June 18th, were engaged in tearing down the old Van Sant mansion on Broad street, Trenton, when something bright attracted the attention of one of them; upon examination it proved to be a nicely preserved ten-dollar gold-piece of 1800; for which of course enormous offers were soon made; as is always the case with such finds; when one of the same coins could be purchased of a regular dealer for two or three dollars above its face value.

A new Five Franc piece of mixed gold and silver has been issued at the Paris mint. It is smaller than the familiar Five Franc silver coin. The gold piece of that denomination has been found too small for practical purposes.

To take impressions from coins, make a thick solution of isinglass in water, while hot lay a coating of it on the coin; allow it to remain for several hours, or until firm; then remove it; and then by breathing on it and applying gold or silver leaf, or bronze powder to the wrong side, you may give it the color of any metal.

At a recent sale of autographs in London a letter of Robert Burns filling three quarto pages realized £21. The following letters brought these prices: Beethoven, £5 15s.; Mrs. Siddons, £4 10s.; Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, £3 10s.; Spohr, £2 10s., and John Wesley (several), £1 1s. to £2 each.

Correspondence.

THE PHOENIX 1837 TOKEN.

To the Editor of the Coin Collectors' Journal:

In your issue for March last you describe one of the U. S. Bank tokens, No. 19, on page 36, and after the historical note you ask for enlightenment as to the meaning of "Novr. 1837." After considerable research I have finally discovered the meaning, which may be summed up as follows—After the suspension of specie payments on May 10th, 1837, the banks all over the country experienced great difficulty from receiving from their depositors notes issued by "wild-cat" institutions, which were opened merely to defraud the people by circulating worthless paper, which no one could oblige them to redeem in gold; consequently depositors were refused the accommodation in many cases, and those who had deposited the gold would not receive in return the notes of the banks, fearing their utter uselessness if not immediately disposed of; for it was of common occurrence for a bank to do its full business one day, and the following be found closed with the officials traveling in any direction away from the city or town with the funds of the establishment; therefore the people lost all faith in the banks. Finding a change must shortly be made in this regime, or patrons would really desert them, all the really good banks of nineteen States were called to a general convention in New York City on the 27th of November, 1837, where it was decided to resume the payment of specie in general throughout the represented States within the year following (therefore the Phoenix rising from its own ashes, Novr., 1837. A final convention held on April 16th, 1838, fixed the following 10th of May for the resumption of specie

payments, which was acted up to in New York, the other States gradually followed. Trusting the foregoing will be of service to my kindred readers, I am pleased to be of service, however slight.

S. M.

PHILA., June 27th, 1881.

Answers to Correspondents.

A Phila. "Reader." Wants an explanation of the meaning of the figures and the measurements in the articles on U. S. Cents—viz: —D to s is $1\frac{1}{3}$ —s to o is $1\frac{2}{3}$ —F to A is 2—describing 1819 cent No. 3. For the sake of economizing space and time the piece mentioned is measured thus—we have an ordinary pocket rule, the inches are divided into sixteenths—the inscription around the cent is, UNITED . . . STATES . . . OF . . . AMERICA ; we measure the space between each word ; from the base of the D in UNITED to the base of the first s in STATES measures $1\frac{1}{3}$ sixteenths of an inch—then from the *final* s in STATES to the o in OF measures $1\frac{2}{3}$ sixteenths of an inch—and from the F in OF to the first A in AMERICA measures 2 sixteenths of an inch. The repetition of all these words would become very monotonous and perplexing even to the student of varieties ; while the method used is readily recognised in comparing.

"Subscriber," N. Y. Your medal was struck in England in 1758 in honor of Frederick the Great, of Prussia ; the title on the reverse *Defender of the Protestants*, explains itself. It is of no particular value. There are several similar medals of the same period, which commemorate his battles.

Dr. S. D. L., Ashland, Va. For information on the general subject of numismatics, we can recommend you to obtain "The Coinages of the World ;" in it you will find a full list of the Roman rulers with dates, etc. of the reign of each, and the translations of the abbreviations found on Roman coins ; also a list of the families who struck money before the Empire ; in fact just the particulars you require if you want to make a study of ancient coins. Write to our publishers in regard to your colonials.

F. P. K., Jersey City, N. J. If the piece you have is gold it is not a medal, but the largest English gold coin, a Five-Sovereign piece of Victoria ; if it is any other metal it is undoubtedly a casting or an electrotype of a genuine coin. Your other piece is a fraud, or by some called a copy, it was made by order of a former dealer in coins, A. S. Robinson ; they are occasionally rubbed smooth and offered as genuine.

ERRATA—On page 96, in our answer to "B. McD," 1872 should read 1852. And on second line of page 104, 1838 should read 1808.

The U. S. Bank Tokens.*(Continued from page 69.)*

Since the date of our last paper, four new tokens of this series have come under our notice : for the first described we are indebted to the courtesy of that indefatigable collector, Mr. Low ; who also discovered another error on page 51, which page appears to have been particularly unfortunate in its treatment by the printers. In describing *obverse* 19, the division of the stars has been misplaced it should read: "six stars facing bust and seven behind;" again, *reverse* BB is described as having "no dash under cent," which is incorrect, the "no" having been interpolated by the printer. This, with the mistake in the store number of *reverse* CC ($42\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $92\frac{1}{2}$), before corrected, makes three errors on this page, which fortunately are the only ones in the article.

No. 56, Copper. Unique.

Obverse.—34. Copy of reverse G, lettering and date in smaller letters and figures.

Reverse.—OO. Similar to X, lettering thinner, and larger space each side of FOR ; no dash under cent ; has three berries on the outside and six inside the wreath.

No. 57, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—35. Similar to obverse 25. Female head with chaplet of laurel leaves ; E PLURIBUS UNUM on field above ; thirteen stars, seven facing, date 1837 *large* : bust pointing at 1 ; curl above last two figures of date.

Reverse.—PP. Similar to HH, and like the specimen there described, not fine enough to count the berries on the wreath. No dash under cent.

No. 58, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—25.

Reverse.—PP.

No. 59, Copper. Rare.

Obverse.—36. Female head very similar to obverse 35, but motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is on a label ; thirteen stars, seven facing.

Reverse.—QQ. Similar to JJ ; dash under cent ; star on each side of FOR ; five berries on the outside and six inside the wreath.

This we believe includes all the varieties of tokens struck to pass as money during the memorable U. S. Bank war ; if, however, any new ones should be discovered we shall promptly describe them, and our offer of five dollars for any undescribed specimen will remain open. At the solicitation of some of our readers we have prepared the following summary of designs and table of mulings.

NUMBER OF PIECES OF EACH DESIGN.

Advertisements ; *nine* pieces.

CENTRE MARKET ; no varieties ; *two* pieces.

Head of Liberty ; sixteen varieties ; of which one is inscribed LOCO FOCO ; one UNITED ; and one LIBERTY ; five are surrounded by stars ; four are dated 1841, the others being 1837 ; twenty-three have E PLURIBUS UNUM on a label above ; and four have the same motto in the field, without the label ; making *thirty-two*.

Jackson in safe ; two varieties ; *three* pieces.

MAY TENTH 1837 ; two varieties ; *four* pieces.

Merchants' Exchange ; no varieties ; *three* pieces.

MINT DROP ; two varieties and one sub-variety ; *four* pieces.

NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE ; fifteen varieties ; of which five are without the dash under CENT ; and one has the inscription in circle of stars ; this motto is used as a reverse on *twenty-eight*.

Phoenix ; no varieties ; *four* pieces.

Running hog ; two varieties ; making *three* pieces.

Running jackass ; four varieties ; *four* pieces.

Ship in full sail, WEBSTER CREDIT ; five varieties ; *nine* pieces.

Ship wrecked ; five varieties ; *seven* pieces.

Special designs peculiar to the piece ; *five* pieces.

Turtle with safe ; three varieties ; *four* pieces.

TABLE SHOWING COMBINATIONS OF OBVERSES WITH REVERSES.

| No. on list. | Obverse. | Reverse. | No. on list. | Obverse. | Reverse. | No. on list. | Obverse. | Reverse. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | A | 23 | 10 | S | 39 | 23 | FF |
| 2 | 2 | B | 24 | 15 | I | 39½ | 24 | GG |
| 3 | 3 | C | 25 | 15 | U | 40 | 25 | HH |
| 4 | 4 | D | 26 | 15 | V | 41 | 26 | II |
| 5 | 3 | D | 27 | 15 | Q | 42 | 27 | K |
| 6 | 5 | E | 28 | 15 | J | 43 | 27 | JJ |
| 7 | 6 | F | 29 | 15 | S | 44 | 27 | Q |
| 8 | 6 | G | 30 | 16 | V | 45 | 27 | U |
| 9 | 7 | H | 31 | 16 | J | 46 | 28 | KK |
| 10 | 8 | I | 32 | 16 | K | 47 | 28 | LL |
| 11 | 9 | J | 32½ | 16 | W | 48 | 28 | J |
| 12 | 9 | K | 33 | 17 | X | 49 | 28 | T |
| 13 | 9 | L | 33½ | 17 | Y | 50 | 29 | 17 |
| 14 | 10 | L | 34 | 18 | J | 51 | 29 | Y |
| 15 | 11 | M | 35 | 19 | Z | 52 | 30 | MM |
| 16 | 11 | M | 35½ | 19 | AA | 53 | 31 | G |
| 17 | 12 | O | 36 | 20 | BB | 54 | 32 | G |
| 18 | 13 | P | 36½ | 20 | CC | 55 | 33 | NN |
| 19 | 14 | Q | 36¾ | 20 | DD | 56 | 34 | OO |
| 20 | 14 | R | 37 | 21 | EE | 57 | 35 | PP |
| 21 | 14 | K | 38 | 22 | EE | 58 | 25 | PP |
| 22 | 14 | S | | | | 59 | 36 | QQ |

The Coins of the United States.

(*Continued from page 116.*)

1821 CENTS.

For the cents of this date, only two pairs of dies were used; the first time since the adoption of the "Coronet" head, for such a small number of dies.

* No. 1, with reverse A. Contracted date. The date is but $4\frac{1}{3}$ wide through its centre; distance from the star on left to the 1, is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from the star on the right to the final 1, measures 2.

Reverse—Distances from s to o and highest leaf to o, measure 2 each.

* Sub—Variety. Same as No. 1, but the reverse die has split in three pieces, which accounts for the scarcity of the impressions from these dies. A crack beginning at the border to the left of OF, extends in a curve to the top of the wreath, then directly down through N in ONE, touching E below it, to the ribbon; then branching off to right and left; the former extending to the border through O in AMERICA; the latter through I, in UNITED.

No. 2, with reverse B. Wide date. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the star on right to the 1, is $1\frac{3}{4}$: a circle formed by the compass being too deeply impressed in the soft steel die, shows distinctly, close to the serrated border; most prominent between the first and eighth stars on the left.

Reverse—Distance from s to o is but $1\frac{1}{2}$; and from the highest leaf to o is $1\frac{3}{4}$; the inscription is more distant from the wreath than on No. 1.

1822 CENTS.

On the cents of this date, the circle or compass line mentioned in describing 1821 cent No. 2, is prominent on Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9 and 11, between the serrated border and the stars. We mention this peculiarity here, and shall omit it in the various descriptions. The widest dates are Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 (but three obverses).

No. 1 with reverse A. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured; distance from left star to the 1 is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from right star to the 2 is $1\frac{2}{3}$; E and R in LIBERTY connect at base.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from F to A is only $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the highest leaf to O in OF measures 2, which is greater than on any other variety; that leaf terminates below the center of S: the letters of the word STATES, are very widely spaced.

No. 2, with reverse B. The date measures 5 through its centre;

it is more curved than on No. 1 ; the 18 is lower than the 22 ; distance from left star to 1 is $1\frac{1}{2}$, otherwise the measurements are the same as on No. 1 ; the spacing of the letters in LIBERTY is more equal.

Reverse—Distance from D to S and F to A are $1\frac{1}{3}$, each ; S to O is $1\frac{2}{3}$; from highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$: the point of the leaf is to the right of S in STATES.

* No. 3, with reverse A. Contracted date. The date is only $4\frac{1}{8}$ wide, centrally measured ; the figures are closer together than on any other variety ; distance from the left star to the 1, is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 2 to the star on right measures 2 : I and B in LIBERTY connect at base : the sixth star points to the left of the tip of the coronet.

Reverse—Same as that of No. 1.

* No. 4, with reverse C. Close OF. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide ; the 18 is slightly above the line of the 22 ; otherwise well spaced : distance between each end of the date and its nearest star, $1\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Reverse—The spacing between each word is remarkably accurate, being $1\frac{1}{3}$ each ; which is less between S and O than on any other ; distance from the highest leaf to O is $1\frac{3}{4}$.

* No. 5, with reverse D. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide (same as No. 4) ; but the figures are not properly spaced, appearing thus—1 8 22 ; the distance from the 1 to the star on the left is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from the 2 to the star on the right measures 2 ; the semi-circle from the date to the eighth star is very prominent.

Reverse—Distances from D to S, and S to O are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each ; the other measurements are the same as on reverse C : TED in UNITED have slight double outlines at their bases ; between T and A in STATES is a small period.

No. 6, with reverse E. Close stars. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide ; the figures are evenly curved and spaced ; a lock of hair extends to the foot of R in LIBERTY : distance from the left star to the 1, measures only 1 ; and from the 2 to the right star is but $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Reverse—Distance between D and S, and F and A, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each ; from S to O, is 2, which is greater than on any other ; from highest leaf to O, is $1\frac{2}{3}$.

No. 7, with reverse F. The date is 5 wide ; distance from the 1 to the left star is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 2 to the right star is $1\frac{1}{2}$: the base of T touches the hair.

Reverse—The distance between D and S, and S and O are $1\frac{2}{3}$ each ; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from highest leaf to O is only $1\frac{1}{4}$; that leaf terminating midway between S and O : the letters in UNITED are very close together, the extreme width is $8\frac{2}{3}$; E and D barely touch at base ; N in CENT is below the line.

* No. 8, with reverse G. Same obverse as No. 7.

Reverse—The spacing between the words are exactly the same as on No. 7, but the distance from the highest leaf to o in OF is $1\frac{3}{4}$, that leaf terminating directly below the front of the s; UNITED is not contracted as on No. 7; the extreme width is $9\frac{1}{3}$.

No. 9, with reverse H. Same observe as No. 4; but this was struck before the latter, as is shown by the fragments of a compass line around the left semi-circle, which was entirely removed by wear when No. 4 was struck.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{1}{2}$; s to o is $1\frac{2}{3}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from highest leaf to o is $1\frac{3}{4}$.

* No. 10, with reverse I. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide; distance from the 1 to the left star is 1, and from the 2 to the right star is $1\frac{1}{2}$; figures evenly spaced.

Reverse—The measurements are exactly the same as on reverse D; the only visible difference being that the point of the highest leaf is *directly* below the front of s, while on reverse D, it is to the *left* of this point.

No. 11, with reverse J. Distant star. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide; distance from the 1 to the left star, measures $1\frac{1}{4}$; and from the 2 to the star on right is $2\frac{1}{4}$, which is greater than on any other, except No. 12.

Reverse—Distances between D and s, and F and A, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; from s to o is $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from highest leaf to o is $1\frac{2}{3}$; the point of the leaf is to the right of the front of s: NT are below the line of CE.

* No. 12, with reverse K. Cracked die. The date is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide; distance from the 1 to left star is $1\frac{2}{3}$, and from the 2 to the star on right is $2\frac{1}{4}$: a crack beginning at the border opposite the second star on the right, extends upward through the four consecutive stars.

Reverse—Distances from D to s, and s to o are $1\frac{3}{4}$ each; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from highest leaf to o, measures but $1\frac{1}{4}$; the point of the leaf terminating midway between s and o; a lower leaf on the right, terminates opposite the *right* foot of the final A in AMERICA, on no other variety of this date does this occur.

The Coins of Honduras.

Honduras one of the Republican States of Central America, is situated east of Guatemala and San Salvador, and north of Nicaragua; it has a small opening of about 40 miles on the Pacific Ocean, at the Gulf of Fonseca; on the north the Caribbean Sea forms the boundary, together with the Mosquito Territory or Kingdom of Mosquitia; but this latter boundary is always in dispute.

The first town for which coins were struck in Honduras was Truxillo, a seaport on the Caribbean Sea, the most northerly in the State; its harbor is defended by several forts. At the time of the issue of the first proclamation coin, Truxillo was in the Kingdom of Guatemala, as will be seen by the description of the coin, which we here re-describe to make more complete the series of Honduras coins. It is a silver piece of 2 Reals; obverse a draped and mailed bust of Ferdinand VII., facing right, his head crowned with a wreath of laurel: inscription—A. FERNANDO. VII. REY. DE. ESP. E. IND. 1808. (*To Ferdinand VII. King of Spain and the Indies.*) Reverse, on a crowned shield is a turreted castle on a sea coast; a flag is flying from the left turret; inscription—PROCLA. EN. LA. C. DE. TRUXILLO. RNO. DE. GUAT.; (*Proclaimed in the city of Truxillo, Kingdom of Guatemala*); in the field is the value, 2. R. separated by the arms.

The next and last issue of coins for the Spaniards or Royalists in Honduras, was at Tegucigalpa a town in the mining districts, with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, and situated 40 miles south-west of the Comayagua, the State capital. A silver 2 Real piece was struck during 1823 which indicates the presence of the Royalist power in this town, while the entire country was supposed to be under the rule of the Mexican Emperor Augustin: the obverse bears a crowned shield of the arms of Spain, between two pillars; surrounding which is the inscription—2 R.(eales) M.(onedo) PROVISIONAL: and on the reverse is a *cross-patonce*, with lions castles and crescents in the angles, and TEGUSIGALPA L.(the) A.(year) 1823. The workmanship is quite rude, as it is also on a small Cuartilla in copper issued presumably at the same time, but bearing no date: obverse in a circle of pearls is a figure with outstretched hands, facing right, and on the reverse in two lines surrounded by a circle of pearls, F. VII. T.(egucigalpa).

Owing to its convenience to the gold, silver and copper mines, a mint was established in Tegucigalpa in 1830, by the Republic of Central America; and to this mint was apportioned the work of coining the greater quantity of the Reals, and probably *all* of the 2 Real pieces used by the government. Gold coins it is strange to relate, were never struck in Honduras.

The first coinage was in 1830, when pieces of only one Real were issued which were of the same designs and bore the same inscriptions as those of Guatemala and Costa Rica, excepting the mint-mark which is T, and masters initial, F. In 1831 the 2 Real pieces were struck; they were of the same type as the Reals. After this date the government work ceased and in 1833 the mint was turned over to the State authorities, who did not think it necessary to furnish the people with money that was too valuable,

therefore for the following forty years all coins of the State of Honduras were pieces of necessity or provisional money; which may have been owing to the almost continual warfare and rebellions; but it was not until 1839 that the absolute independence of the State was recognised.

The first issue by the State was in 1833, and consisted of 2 Real pieces, which were merely of copper, plated with silver, and thinly too. The obverse bears the same design as the previous issue; the sun rising to the left of five volcanoes; the surrounding inscription is—MON.(eda) PROVISIONAL DEL EST.(ado) DE HOND.(uras); (*Provisional money of the State of Honduras*). On the reverse is the usual tree in a circle, with the denomination at its sides—2. R.—without the circle is the motto LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO. T. 1833. F.; the fineness is omitted. In 1837, a similar piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ Real was struck; and after their recognition as an independent State in 1839, Reals were issued. No change was made (except the mint-master's initial G, in 1844, until 1851, when another denomination was added to the series, a piece of 4 Reals; and coinage of the Real was discontinued. After 1853 when the present constitution was adopted, no attempt was made to silver-plate the coins, and they appear in their true dress of clear copper. In 1856 the final piece of the series appeared in the Peso or 8 Reals, of the same type; the inscription on these is not abbreviated except the last word—MONEDA PROVISIONAL DEL ESTADO DE HOND.: from this date to 1861, only the 4 and 8 Reals were issued. The mint-master's initials on those after 1856 are—F. L.

The year 1862 opened violently for the officers of State; politics, jealousy and revenge combined to attempt the overthrow of the Government; the President, General Santos-Guardiola was assassinated on the 11th of January at the capital, Comayagua, by the Commandant of his body-guard, Pablo Agurcia.

The successor of Santos Guardiola, President Montes, thought to introduce a new system of coinage, on the principle that if copper could be used as a substitute for silver, why could it not be used instead of gold? Accordingly new dies and proper machinery were ordered from Paris; upon their arrival, a very nice series of coins were produced in copper, but the denominations were for *gold*, viz: 1, 2, 4 and 8 Pesos, or Dollars; varying in diameter from size 12 to size 26. The obverse bears the national arms, a conical mountain between two castles which are connected by an arch beneath the centre of which is a liberty cap surrounded by rays; the whole is backed by a pyramid, the sea washes at the base; surrounding is a circular band inscribed MONEDA PROVISIONAL DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS—above is a quiver with four arrow-shafts protruding; at each side suspended from the strap of the quiver, hangs a cornucopia.

On the reverse is the same design as on the preceding issues, the tree dividing the value 8 Ps. etc. ; below the mint-mark T. 1862. and the master's initial A.

A year later, March 3rd, 1863, Honduras united with San Salvador to declare war against Guatemala ; but the forces of the latter under the merciless Carrera soon decided the affair and President Montes fled on the 26th of July following. General Jose Maria Medina was provisionally elected in his stead, but as Montes did not again claim the position, Medina was confirmed in February 1864 ; and in 1869 he was re-elected for four years more.

Medina strove to improve the abominable copper currency by substituting a metal new to the country ; Paris was again made the purchasing depot for a series of nickel coins ; the dies were cut in the Paris mint by the famous Barre, and the coins were struck there too. Perhaps this was a saving of expense, certainly the Government was not so exposed to fraud as if the money had been struck off at the home mint, as the officials in these countries have peculiar ideas of sharing with the State. The new coins were not styled "money of necessity" ; and, as became an artist of his merit, Barre executed a very fine design ; on the obverse above eight crossed flags, is a view of an entrance to a harbor which a ship is leaving and a steamer is sailing into ; guarding this harbor is an extensive fortification, while across the channel are four mountains ; the sea is in the foreground ; above this, in a triangle, is the State arms ; in the upper semi-circle is—REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS, and below—AMERICA CENTRAL ; the engraver's name, BARRE, between an anchor and a bee. On the reverse, within a laurel wreath is the value— $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 REAL 1869—the Paris mint-mark A, is below. Another set was issued in 1870, differing only in the date.

Medina also endeavored to hand his name down to posterity and had prepared a set of dies by Tasset, another prominent French engraver, for coins of 1, 2 and 5 Reals ; but these were never circulated in any great quantity. The obverse in the centre bears the arms within a circular band which is inscribed REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS. 1821. ; above is a crown adorned with seven feathers ; two cornucopias hang beneath it ; a wreath and cross of some order, similar to the Order of Sts. Mauritius and Laza of Italy ; the whole is backed by six crossed flags ; the inscription surrounding is—JOSE. MARIA. MEDINA. CAPITAN. GENERAL. PRESIDENTE., and beneath is the name of the engraver TASSET. On the reverse is the value, 1, 2 or 5 REALES, in a wreath of oak and laurel ; surrounding which is—HONDURAS. AMERICA. CENTRAL. * 1870 *.

In 1871, Medina had the honor of issuing the first coin of genuine or standard silver since the establishment of the Republic ; it may have been in celebration of the semi-centennial of the inde-

pendence from Spanish authority, Sept. 15th, 1821. The design of the obverse is very similar to that of the last described series; there are a few more flags; and instead of 1821 on the band, the date is 1871; and the inscription around the border is entirely omitted. On the reverse in a circle is a tree partly encircled by laurel branches; separated by the trunk is the denomination 25c. (centavos); above the tree are eleven stars in a semi-circle, which we believe do not have any particular signification, as there are but seven departments or counties: in the outer circle is—DIOS UNION LIBERTAD. 15 DE SET. 1821 0.900—(spaced in this irregular manner): (*God, Union, Liberty, September 15, 1821; 900 fine*). We have not seen other values of this type, but they may exist. The present ruler of Honduras is General Don Marco Aurelio Soto.

Societies vs. Clubs.

We think all fair minded persons will agree with us in the statement that numismatic societies are a failure; take even the most successful one as an example, and now, after an existence of twenty years it has some of its most intelligent members leaving it through lack of interest; new members join every year, but few renew their subscriptions; the fact is they do not get the value of their money in attending half-a-dozen meetings and hearing the minutes of the last meeting read. The societies mostly have libraries, but when the books are carefully locked up in one of the officers trunks, of what advantage are the books to the members? But these drawbacks are discounted by flagrant abuses; new comers are given to understand that their business in the society is to applaud, and in the extent to which they attend to their business, lies their chance of being officers themselves. The fact is, the study of numismatics has given place to mutual admiration among the office holders and rich members; there is no place left for the student of coinages, unless he has a fifty thousand dollar collection, or is known to have the means to purchase such a one if he should so desire. Thus the possessor of a valuable coin is put far above a knowledge of its history. We have in our mind at present a highly honored gentleman who is the possessor of a valuable collection of ancient coins, who could not distinguish an electrotpe from a casting, or a Paduan from an antique, nor does he know an Emperor from a Caesar, nor the difference between the coins of the Constantines. This is all wrong—the question is, can it be mended? We think it can. Drop the society and form a club. Our plan would be to take the upper half of a small house, or to commence well within the means of a small organization, try four rooms; they could be furnished at a cost of five hundred dollars

which would readily be subscribed. The rooms should be fitted up say as a library where members could any day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. read and write; two other rooms should always be available for the convenience of members to meet their friends, talk coins, or amuse themselves in any way they desired. The fourth room should be devoted to the regular members of the society. The cost of all this would be, say \$1,000 per annum, which could be met as follows:—One hundred city members at ten dollars per year, and two hundred country members at two dollars per year, then an annual supper could be made to produce a profit of one hundred, or, in case of a surplus of funds, be taken as a dividend. This with interest for life membership and a working fund, which should be instantly started, would do very well for a commencement. Believing that the informal comparing of notes among collectors is the surest way of advancing general knowledge of our science, THE COIN COLLECTORS' JOURNAL will subscribe one hundred dollars towards the expenses of establishing such a club, directly a committee is formed to receive subscriptions. It will also gratuitously publish any notices or other information concerning it, which may be necessary. We think there must be at least a thousand of our readers who would be glad to pay two dollars per year to have a place where they could go when visiting New York and meet all their coin-collecting friends.

The club should embrace among its members collectors of coins, stamps, pottery, bric-a-brac, books, paintings, entomological specimens and hundred objects appealing to such a large class of intelligent people there should be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient members to assure its success.

Any of our readers who may become interested in this project can send their address to the Editor, who will hand it to parties in this city who will endeavor to form an organization.

Masonic Medals at Auction.

On June 21st, Messrs. Bangs & Co., sold at public auction a collection of over 400 medals relating to the Masonic Fraternity. This collection brought together by our friend, Mr. Wm. T. R. Marvin of Boston, was without doubt the finest and most complete ever owned by one person. Mr. Marvin was indefatigable in his search for anything relating to his specialty; his success is best illustrated by his catalogue. The prices in many instances were quite low, but many brought good figures; on the whole it was a successful sale but like all great collections of specialties, the first suffers for want of precedent while succeeding sales are benefitted by having the first as a guide. Owing to the importance of the collection we give

a detailed list of the prices realized. The numbers at the end of the description denote the sizes in sixteenths of an inch. Unless otherwise mentioned, all were in fine condition.

AMERICA.

Price

- \$.80 St. John's Commandery, of Phila., No. 4, K. T.; with bar and ribbon, bronze; scarce; 28.
- .10 1867 Boston, dedication of the new Masonic Temple; white metal, original; scarce; 19.
- 4.50 1871, Maryland Commandery No. 1; a circle inscribed in a triangle; 1790 in left corner, silver, very rare; 36.
- 2.50 Canada, Union of the Grand Lodges; w. m.; original; 26.
- 2.80 N. Y. Old Masonic Hall; rev., mosaic pavement etc., silver, ten struck. Same in copper, 15c.; 20.
- .60 N. Y. New Masonic Temple, dedication; rev., emblems; silver. Bronze 40c; brass, 15c; size 20.
- 1.00 N. Y. New Masonic Temple; rev., arms of the Grand Lodge of N. Y.; shield-shaped, struck for the officers to wear at the dedication: silver; 36x25.
- 1.10 Boston Commandery, cruciform medal, in honor of the visit of St. John's Commandery of Phila., in May 1872; w. m., very scarce; 22.
- 18.00 The Price medal. This was struck from a die; shows on obv. and rev. numerous emblems in open work; the field having been cut out. AMOR HONOR ET JUSTITIA; rev. SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT A. M. 5763. This unique silver medal formerly belonged to Henry Price, first Provincial Grand Master of North America, and is invaluable as a Masonic relic; 28.
- .25 N. Y. Cœur de Lion Commandery; cruciform medal, bronze; 24.
- 1.02 Masonic Centennial, shield-shaped; Mary kneels at the Saviour's feet; rev. 16 line inscription w. m. scarce; 22x29.
- .75 Another, Liberty bell suspended by figure 2, from cross and crown; brass, gilt; 70x32.
- .75 Another; Jersey City; Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 1; 1776-1876; cruciform clasp and chains; lead, plated; 31.
- 1.80 Electrotpe of Washington funeral medal; obv. bust of Washington, rev. skull and cross-bones; 18.
- .50 Electrotpe with same obverse; rev. an urn inscribed G. W.; 18.
- .50 Washington's bust to right, FUTURE AGES WILL NOT PRODUCE SUCH ANOTHER; (in Latin) eagle, stars, shield etc.; rev. Masonic emblems, TO ONE BORN NOT FOR US ALONE, BUT FOR THE WHOLE WORLD; only 2 or 3 struck in brass. Same in bronze, 1.00: 32.
- .50 Washington; rev. the cherry tree scene; motto of the Red Cross degree; bronze, very rare. 32.

- .50 Same in w.m. Similar in cherry-wood; enlarged designs, 60c; size 40.
- .60 Washington, bust to left in crossed palm branches, 1776-1876; rev. Masonic emblems; the obverse die broke; only 6 in silver. Copper and brass, 20 struck; 25c each; size 20.
- .90 Washington to right; rev. Boston Masonic Temple; only 20 struck in each bronze and w.m. 35c; size 20.
- 3.10 Bust of Washington to right; rev. INITD IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE, MD., NOV. 4. 1752, around square compass and G. Silver. Copper (\$1.05) and brass; only ten each struck; *four of each were destroyed*, on account of the error; size 18.
- .70 Head of Washington to right; INITD IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE, VIRGINIA, NOV. 4. 5752; silver, ten struck; 25 each struck in copper (60c), and brass (50c); size 18.
- .20 Soley's head of Washington; rev. Bible square and compass; silver. Brass and w.m. 5c each. size 12.
- .06 Paquet's head of Washington; similar to last; copper and brass; 12.
- .05 Paquet's *bust* of Washington; similar reverse; copper and brass; 12.
- .85 Washington, $\frac{3}{4}$ faced bust, 1732-1799; rev. square, compass etc., in wreath of acacia and olive; silver; 21.
- .05 Open Bible, square and compass; rev. STRUCK IN THE MAIN BUILDING, etc., 1876; brass; 12.
- .22 Same obverse; rev. date altered to 1877; milled edge, very rare, silver; 12.
- 2.25 Bust of Franklin; rev. Boston Masonic Temple; silver. Only 30 struck in all metals; bronze, 25c; size 19.
- 1.10 Bust of Lafayette to right; rev. pavement, pillars and emblems; silver, 10 struck. Bronze, 30c; size 20.
- 1.00 Bust of Lafayette to right; GENERAL LAFAYETTE on left and right respectively, in perpendicular lines; obv. sprigs of acacia and olive, with square, compass, rule and radiant star, silver. Bronze 50c; size 18.
- 3.40 SOCRATES LODGE, NO. 595, NEW YORK CITY, INSTITUTED JUNE 28TH 1866; an eye surrounded by rays; rev. emblems, silver; 24.
- .10 Phila., Masonic Temple; rev. square, compass and eye; DEDICATED SEPT. 26. A. D. 1873, A. L. 5873; copper. Bronze 5c; size 24.
- 1.00 Springfield Masonic Temple; rev. double triangle; G, square and compass in centre; DEDICATED JUNE 24. 1874, silver; rare. W. metal 5c; size 17.
- .50 OLIVE BRANCH LODGE. NO. 39. CHARTERED 5813; square compass and olive branch, G in centre; view of THE OLD ROUND HOUSE, LE ROY, N. Y. etc., copper; 22.

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- .60 Same, but a variety of reverse ; silver ; rare. Bronze, 11c.
- .11 LAKE CITY LODGE FLA., rev. eye, plumb, level and square ; only ten struck, brass ; 18.
- .55 Same, but with engravers initials ; brass.
- .10 LAKE CITY LODGE NO. 27, surrounding a circle, in which is LAKE CITY, FLA., copper ; 18.
- .25 Bust of Dr. Kane over an Arctic scene ; rev. Masonic emblems ; struck in honor of Kane Lodge N. Y., in 1859 ; brass and bronze ; 32.
- .50 Pittsburgh Commandery K. T., of Penna. ; members medal ; w.m., rare ; 27.
- .55 Shield-shaped medal ; Mary kneeling at the Saviour's feet ; rev. inscription in ten lines, about the visit to Lancaster ; w.m. 22x29.
- 1.75 CYRENE COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, CAMDEN, N.J. ; a cross patee, in centre, St. Simon of Cyrene bearing a cross ; very rare in silver. Brass very scarce, 25c ; size 21.
- .10 KADOSH COMMANDERY, NO. 29, K. T., PHILADELPHIA ; rev. blank, w.m. ; rare : 30.
- .35 HOPKINS LODGE, NO. 180, F. A. M., BLACK JACK GROVE, TEXAS ; silver, ten struck. Copper and brass, 11c each ; size 13.
- .75 Holland Lodge, N. Y., INSTITUTED A. L., 5787 ; silver, ten struck. Copper, brass and w.m., 10c to 20c each ; size 20.
- .60 New Masonic Temple, N. Y. ; rev. old Masonic Temple ; silver, ten struck. Brass, 10c ; size 20
- .50 Old Masonic Temple ; rev. emblems ; silver, ten struck. Copper, 9c ; size 20.
- .35 "Mark masters penny ;" obv. a keystone marked H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. ; rev. blank ; copper. Brass, bronze and w.m., 7c to 15c each ; size 15.
- 1.10 Solomon's Lodge, Poughkeepsie ; bust of Washington ; commemorating his visit to the Lodge, Dec., 27, 1782 ; silver, 15 struck. Copper, (1.06), brass (10c) and w.m., (8c) ; size 22.
- .60 Detroit Commandery, K. T. ; serpent entwined about triangle and cross ; bronze ; 28.
- 1.00 LANCASTER COMMANDERY, No. 13 ; a cross patee, various emblems, bronze ; 20.
- .50 PALESTINE COMMANDERY, NO. 18 NEW YORK ; a battle between knights ; cruciform, bronze ; 32x24.
- 7.00 Trinity Lodge No. 12 ; N. Y., owl, lion and peacock (representing Wisdom, Strength and Beauty) each on a pillar ; rev. German inscription of five lines, very scarce ; silver 23.
- 1.50 Order of Eastern Star ; Fine Art Exhibition at Galesburg, Ill. ; silver, very rare ; 19.
- .52 Square and compass interlaced with G : rev. the Lord's

- Prayer; struck in Centennial building Phila.; cruciform; silver; 14.
- .20 Same, but circular; silver; 9.
- .75 Washington to right; rev. emblems; gold. Silver, aluminum, copper and brass, 10c to 15c each; size 6.
- .70 HERCULANO AFRE; rev. Indian head; struck for a Central American Lodge: copper; 13.
- .50 Clark Commandery, No. 7, Waterbury Conn.; obv. nine-pointed star of the Order of the Temple; rev. blank, w.m., rare; 32
- 2.63 MARY COMMANDERY, NO. 36, MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, PHILADELPHIA: obv. Mary kneeling at the Savionr's feet; shield-shaped bronze; 29x22.
- .20 TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, CHICAGO, AUG., 1880 K. T.; cross and crown in circle; cruciform, w.m.; 24.
- .65 MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER, NO. 228, R. A. M. M'NT VERNON, N. Y., silver. Bronze, 20c; w.m. 6c; size 20.
- .50 Bust of Washington to left; rev. same as the Kane Masonic medal; bronze; 32.
- .75 Washington, naked bust to left; rev. same as that of Lake City Lodge Fla.; silver only 5 struck; 17.
- 1.00 PERSEVERANCE LODGE, NO. 21. PA., Centennial medal; "constituted Nov. 10, 1779;" bronze, scarce; 24.
- .10 Obverse of Holland Lodge medal; rev. of old Masonic Temple; copper; 20.
- .30 A Perfect Ashler with three lighted tapers, in wreath, (representing corn, wine and oil), rev. arms of U. S., N. Y. City and 7th Regt. N. G., on shield; Masonic emblems in foreground; rare in brass. Bronze 20c, w.m.; 10.
- .50 Egyptian Obelisk; rev. CORNER STONE LAID BY THE GRAND LODGE F. A. M., STATE OF N. Y., compass, square, cross and serpent entwined; silver. Bronze, brass and w.m. 5c to 12c each; size 22
- .50 WATERBURY, CT., on scroll; rev. square and compass, G in centre; copper; rare; 12.
- .50 Wm. W. Long's Masonic card, silver; rare. Copper 7c; size 18.
- .10 Z. Z. St. Lewis' card, Green Bay, Wis.; copper; 12.
- .12 Baldwin & Sweet's card; copper; 12
- .10 UNION FOR EVER, rev. square and compass; copper; 12.
- .12 Head of Lincoln; rev. same as last; copper; 12.
- .10. W. Johnston's card, Cincinnati: rev. square, compass, twelve stars; 12.
- .10 J. Gieser's card, rev. small square and compass; 12.
- .10 E. Heinzman's card; copper; 12.
- .10 F. Bresford's card, Cincinnati; copper; 12.

- .10 A. D. Wood's card, Indianapolis; copper; 12.
 2.30 Quesaltenango, Guatemala; obv. five-pointed star. *Star of the West*, No. 15, *Orient of Central America*, (translated), rev. blank; w.m., rare; 22.
 3.25 Callao, Peru; Lodge CONCORDIA UNIVERSAL, CALLAO, NO. 2, founded Sept. 20, 1849; twelve-pointed star, sun in centre, member's jewel: silver; 25.
 2.20 Electrotypes of a medal struck by the Grand Orient of Brazil, upon the abolition of slavery in their country; obv. bust of Grand Master Viscount of Rio Branco; rev. group of nine figures: the *original* very rare; size 44.

England, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy next.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. S., Salem: Your assurance is pardoned; but you labor under a mistake when you say the coinage of 1852 half-dollars was 221,130; the figures we gave in our June issue are quite correct. From your figures we judge that you have got hold of an "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint," which has led you astray; if you will notice, it is a report of the *Fiscal year*, July 1st to June 30th following, and consequently records the number of coins struck between these dates, which would include coins dated in *two* years. For illustration see page 125, August issue, and compare with our half-yearly reports in the January and July numbers.

W. W. A., Richmond, Ind. Your new acquisition is a medal of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Revolutionist; and was struck in 1851 or 1852 in this city; the full inscription surrounding his bust on the obverse is—NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HIM THAT WILLS. KOSSUTH—this saying of his was not exemplified in his own case. On the reverse around a spread eagle—UNITED STATES THE BIRTHPLACE OF FREEDOM. There are several kinds of these medalets which were probably gotten up at his order, to flatter the vanity of the Americans whom he desired to have subscribe to his "Hungarian Fund;" which was somewhat similar to the "Fenian Skirmishing Fund;" notes were issued of low denomination (\$1) to make them popular, and which purported to be payable "one year after the establishment of the Independent Hungarian Government," and no doubt they will be—but, Hungary is not likely to become independent.

"Frankfort," N. Y. City. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees were always coined in India and are now, but those with English inscriptions are called *Two Annas*; which are equivalent in value. It would be impossible to

discover how many Crowns were struck in Frankfort to commemorate the election of John of Austria as Vicar, by the German Parliament; thousands no doubt; but they are not Crowns, they are *Two Gulden* pieces, which are considerably smaller.

A. P., Chicago Ills. If you seriously think of entering the numismatic and philatelic business, our best advice to you would be, to wait until September before laying in a stock of postage stamps, as our publishers have received a large stock of a retiring dealer; they claim it to be the most valuable lot ever received from a dealer for public sale, and they will in all probability bring very low prices owing to the great quantity of all kinds. Catalogues of this auction sale will be out soon.

F. F. A., St. Johnsbury, Vt. Thanks for your high opinion of us. The coin is a Kreuzer of Francis II., Emperor of Germany, but afterward, dropping this title was Francis I. of Austria; the reverse bears the Imperial or double-headed eagle of Austria. Of this series there are $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3 and 6 Kreuzer pieces, none are expensive, except the $\frac{1}{4}$ K.

P. H. C., Marine City, Mich. GULIELMUS III. on coins, indicates William IV. of Great Britain. 2nd. The coin is a Crown of Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria; PRO DEO ET POPULO, means —*for God and the people*; the value intrinsic is about 90 cents.

J. L. P., N. Y. City. Bracteates, are coins which were struck from dies cut in wood, which made it necessary to have the metal very thin in order to receive an impression. They were mostly struck in the German cities which had special grants from the reigning Emperor. They are not scarce, except when in good condition, and they rarely are. Some are almost as broad as a silver dollar, and the smallest are about the size of our silver three-cent piece. 2d. There are no coins struck now for Russian-Poland, the system has been abandoned during the reign of Nicholas. Finland has a separate coinage from that of Russia, and now coins gold, silver and copper, the values in Marks and Pennia; a rare privilege for a Russian colony.

To the numerous inquirers for catalogues for the auction sale of the Blake collection mentioned in our last issue, we will say that they are not published yet, but may be expected during this month.

We have received so many answers to our advertisement for the best plan for taking impressions of coins, that we cannot spare space this month to describe them; but will do so next month.

The Coins of the United States.*(Continued from page 133.)***1823 CENTS.**

*No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1822. The date centrally measured, is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide; around the 3 may be distinguished the outlines of a figure 2: this obverse is from the same die as that used for 1822 Cent No. 2, with the alteration of the final figure.

Reverse—This is from the same die as that of 1822 Cent No. 9.

No. 2, with reverse B. Perfect date. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the 1 to the star on the left, is but $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the 3 to star on right, is but $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{3}$; S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; F to A is $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the tip of the highest leaf to O in OF is $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Sub-Variety. Same as No. 2, but the dentellations of the border are broken opposite the fifth and sixth stars on the left.

NOTE. Pieces of this date called "Restrikes" have been struck from an old broken die, muled with the reverse of another; but, as we have not got one at hand, we give no description of it, other than to remark, that like the Fraudulent 1804, it is a disgrace to a cabinet.

1824 CENTS.

*No. 1, with reverse A. Over 1822. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; this die is the same as that used for 1822 Cent No. 3, with the final figure altered.

Reverse—This is identical with that of 1822 Cent No. 2. For measurements see description. A crack forming a circle connects the bases of all the letters in the legend.

No. 2, with reverse B. Contracted date. The date is but $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide through its centre; distance from the 1 to the star on the left is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from the 4 to the star on the right is but $1\frac{2}{3}$; the 8 and 2 are closer together than on any following varieties.

Reverse—The distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and between S and O; F and A; tip highest leaf to O, each measure $1\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 3, with reverse C. Separated date. The date is 5 wide through its centre; the figures are divided thus—18 24: from the 1 to the star on the left measures $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from the 4 to star on the right is $1\frac{3}{4}$: a circle formed by the compasses, is visible from the border beneath the date, extending leftward to the border opposite the eighth star: R and T in LIBERTY almost touch each other; in specimens somewhat worn they apparently do connect.

Reverse—Distances from D to S; S to O, and highest leaf to O, each measure $1\frac{1}{2}$; and from F to A is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

No. 4, with reverse D. Wide date. The date, through its centre, measures $5\frac{1}{3}$, which is more than any other of this year; distance from the 1 to the star on the left is but $\frac{3}{4}$, and from the 4 to the star on the right is $2\frac{1}{4}$: E in LIBERTY is below the line; T and Y barely touch each other at the top: a crack extends from the 4 to the third star on right; another slight crack connects the fifth and sixth stars on the left.

Reverse—Distance from D to S is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A is but $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from tip of highest leaf to O is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

The Coins of Nicaragua.

The largest, though not the most important of the Central American Republics, is Nicaragua: lying between Honduras on the North and Costa Rica on the South; its principal sea coast on the Pacific; the Eastern coast being on the Carribean Sea; the North-east boundary is rather indefinable, owing to uncivilized condition of the Mosquito country. This boundary has been the cause of numerous disputes, the most important having been with England in 1847, that country exercising a sort of protectorate over Mosquitia; the affair was finally settled in favor of Nicaragua.

During the time when Nicaragua was included in the Spanish-American Kingdom of Guatemala, the coins struck for and in this State were equally as important as those for the wealthier states; in fact it was here that the first coins were minted in Central America. The designs and planchets were rude and irregular; the earliest we have seen are dated 1680, under Charles II., and are 2, 4 and 8 Real pieces, having on the obverse the arms of Spain on a crowned shield, with the value, VIII, etc., in the field, and occasionally a portion of an inscription, which owing to the uneven planchets, can rarely be deciphered. On the reverse are the two pillars of Hercules standing in the ocean; each supporting a crown; the motto PLUS ULTRA (more beyond) and the mint-mark, a monogram of NR, between; on the right is the date.

In the succeeding reigns of Charles III. and IV., gold coins of 1, 2, and 4 Escudos were struck, of the same type as the Mexican gold, with the mint-mark changed to NR. Under the latter, in 1790, the smallest silver piece, the Quartilla, bore a crowned lion-rampant on obverse, and on the reverse a castle separating the denomination $\frac{1}{4}$ and the monogram of NR; the date below. But this as well as the rest of the series were the same as the Mexican issues.

On the succession of Ferdinand VII. in 1808, the first Proclamation piece for Nicaragua was issued from the State capital (at that period), the city of Leon; this Real is described on page 104; the illustration is a good representation of the reverse—the obverse has a bust of Ferdinand VII.



FIRST PROCLAMATION REAL OF NICARAGUA, 1808.

It is very remarkable that all of the coins of the regular series from the Real to the Peso, and also the gold, coined in Nicaragua during the reign of Ferdinand VII., usually dated from 1812 to 1819, although inscribed with the name of Ferdinand, *bear the bust of Charles IV.*, exactly the same as on the coins of the previous reign.

The Quartillas are of the same design as those first described.

In 1822, during the general revolutionary disturbances, the Governor of Panama, Pedro Arias de Avila, succeeded in conquering the Royalist troops, and upon the organization of the Mexican Empire, the State was included in its territory. But prior to this event, small pieces of necessity, $\frac{1}{4}$ Reals, were struck rudely in copper; they are of the same size as the silver Quartillas, the obverse design was copied from the latter; the crowned lion-rampant; but the reverse was new; between two five-pointed stars is the monogram of NR. and the value $\frac{1}{4}$. The lion on the obverse is about the same thickness all through, head, body, legs and tail. Another Quartilla was struck even more rudely, it is of copper, and about size 11; the lion is in a circle of perpendicular dashes; and on the reverse in a similar circle is $\frac{1}{4}$, in very large figures.

On the coronation of Iturbide as Augustin I., a Proclamation Real was issued for Nicaragua; the obverse bears the bust of the Emperor, facing the left; the surrounding legend is AUGUST. 1. EMP. DE MEXICO. 1822., the date below the bust. Reverse—in an oval frame within a wreath of flowers is a rampant lion approaching what appears to be a tent; the legend is—PROCLAM. EN LEON DE NICAR. A. 2. DE LA INDEP. (*Proclaimed in Leon, Nicaragua, second year of Independence*) A small Maltese cross at the top.

After the flight of Augustin and the formation of the Central American Republic by the several States, a small oval counter stamp was used to legalize all the foreign money in this State; and consisted of a rampant lion in a circle of pearls; the crown was removed from the lion's head, not being in conformity with Republican ideas: this counterstamp was but a quarter of an inch in length, and may have been adopted as in many similar cases, as a means of taxing the capital of the wealthy by forcing them to have their foreign money legalized; the government as-

sessing the amounts thus surcharged, which is no trifling percentage of the money in the country, when one considers that nearly all the silver and gold were at that time, of mintage foreign to Nicaragua.

The only piece we have seen which was struck at Leon during the first Confederation, is one of 2 Reals similar to the regular Central American issue; the obverse bears five volcanoes, over which the sun rises to the left; inscription—REP. D. CENT. D. AMER. 1825.—reverse, a small tree between 2 R., surrounding is: LIB. CRESC. FEC. N.R. T II D.—the lettering, planchets, etc., are quite rudely executed, the dies were doubtless made in Leon. From the rarity of this coin, we should judge that very few were struck.

After the withdrawal of Guatemala and Costa Rica from the Confederation, the remaining States constituted the Republic of Central America still. Nicaragua, in 1849, used a new counterstamp for the foreign coins; possibly for the purpose of commemorating the fact that the State had not seceded, as it was the arms of the old Republic—a sun rising over three volcanoes. This was continued until the dissolution of the union of the States in 1852; when the independence of Nicaragua gave an opportunity to the ever-present Revolutionists to open a civil war for the usual cause—who shall have the spoils of office—the Liberal party were defeated, and matters passed on in the ordinary way, the capital was removed from the bullet-riddled, and ruined city of Leon to Managua, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on the same lake, the name of which was also changed from Lake Leon to Lake Managua.

In 1862 new series of coins were proposed, but the only one we have discovered is a Quartilla, having on the obverse a lion rampant, with a portion of a star at the back of his head, in imitation of the old crown; and on the reverse, in a wreath of palm branches the date and value— $\frac{1}{4}$ REAL 1862—the edge is milled.

During the Presidency of Pedro Chamorro, 1875 to 1879, an order was sent to a firm in Connecticut for a quantity of centavos to be struck in Nickel; the coins delivered were of a very appropriate design, as well as convenient in size; they are the size of the U. S. five cent nickel—the obverse bears the arms of Nicaragua on a shield—five volcanoes beneath the rising sun; a liberty cap on a pole surmounts the centre one; this shield is backed by four crossed flags on the sides, and a quiver with three feathered arrow shafts protruding above; the legend—REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA, 1878, surrounding—on the reverse is a fine wreath of tobacco leaves enclosing the value, UN CENTAVO.

This example was followed by the present incumbent, Joaquim Favala, who ordered a series of silver coins from Heaton's Mint,

in Birminham, Eng. Of these we have seen but the 10 and 20 Centavos, which have on the obverse, the arms as on the nickel Centavo, with the addition of a rainbow above the Liberty cap, the shield gives place to a triangle which encloses the arms—this is surrounded by flags and weapons of war, a cannon in the field above the date : legend REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA * 1880 * ; the mint mark H., is beneath the arms. Reverse—an olive wreath enclosing the value—10 Cts. etc.; and in the outer circle, 15 DE SETIEMBRE, 1821. Commemorating the date of their renunciation of the authority of Spain. It is likely that the other pieces of the series are 5, and 50 Centavos, and the Peso or Dollar.

How to Make Impressions of Coins.

In reply to our offer of a Ten Dollar Prize, in our issue for August, for a description of the best method of making impressions from coins, and possessing sufficient durability to be sent through mails or preserved permanently ; we have received a large number of communications on the subject, but our correspondents have usually confined themselves to sending specimens of their skill ; forgetting that a description of their *modus operandi* was required for publication.

We regret the necessity of writing out a description in detail, of the various processes employed, as in many cases we have had to make experiments to obtain the results shown ; which probably our correspondents achieved by more simple means. None of the processes offered are new, but all described show essential improvement over the same style of work usually made by collectors. We describe the most worthy plans received.

After a careful examination of the various results shown, we have concluded to adopt the plan of *rubbing* as operated by Mr. J. Ryons, of Prairie Home, Neb., and have accordingly awarded him the prize of Ten Dollars, for beautiful results with ease of accomplishment.

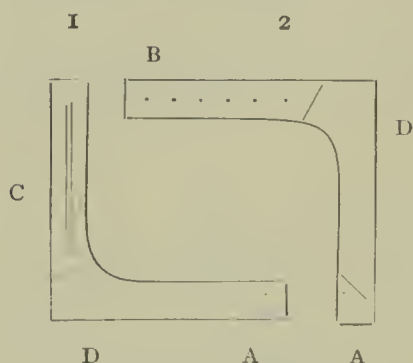
Pencil Rubbings.

PLAN OF MR. J. RYONS OF PRAIRIE HOME, NEB.

(Awarded the Prize.)

Although an amateur in numismatics, this gentleman has with a little mechanical ingenuity hit upon a method which is the most feasible for general adoption we have yet seen. He says it was suggested to him by holding down a piece of paper over a coin, with the hollow formed by the handles of a pair of scissors ; he found that the coin was held so firmly that it could not shift, while being rubbed with a hard pencil, and the impression he

obtained was remarkably clear. He then formed two pieces of brass in the shape of elbows, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, curved at the inner angle, so that when a square was formed of these two parts, it gave an area of 3 inches square; then by fastening together with a pivot, the inner curves could be brought together in shape to fit any sized coin, small or large.



1. Under elbow.
2. Upper elbow, showing its *under* formation.
- A. Pivot.
- B. Holes for inserting a screw or peg.
- C. Slot for receiving screw or peg.
- D. The metal is of double thickness between these lines.

The above diagram illustrates exactly the design of this instrument. Owing to its small size it can easily be carried in the pocket, and is ready for instant use whenever required. It can be used conveniently for making rubbings in a book, keeping the pages clean and doing no injury to other rubbings which might be upon the same leaf.

For use in connection with this invention, any hard surface paper, not too thick, will answer for taking the impression; and for rubbing, use the blunt end of a *hard* pencil and finish by rubbing over with its rounded point. Therefore, for cheapness convenience, size and utility, we think we have given the prize justly for the most worthy plan.

Impressions With Manifold Paper and Press.

PLAN OF MR. JOS. B. RIPLEY OF SAVANNAH, GA.

This gentleman forwarded some very fine impressions of both coins and medals from his valuable collection which evidently were taken by placing the coin between a piece of hard but thin white paper, large enough to cover both sides of the coin, and then around all is placed a piece of *manifold copying paper*, of the same size as the white paper; then with sufficient wrappings of either muslin or blotting paper, according to the relief or height of the design on the coin or medal, in order to prevent injury to the piece—place all in a copying or seal press—bear firmly and evenly, then release, and your impression is made on the paper next the piece. A very nice effect is produced, but you cannot use your manifold and blotting papers again without injuring the next impression. Therefore, it is expensive, and the presses are not always convenient for the use of every amateur.

Tinsel, or Copper and Brass Foil Impressions.

PLAN OF MR. J. N. T. LEVICK OF N. Y. CITY.

Among the pioneers of American numismatists, this gentleman holds a high rank, and, consequently, has done considerable in experimenting in this line.

The method which pleased him best was the use of *copper foil* or *tinsel*, taken, as in the preceding case, sufficiently large to cover obverse and reverse of the coin, and with but a *single* thickness of blotting or similarly soft paper, placed under a press. The impression produced is very fine and most durable, as it cannot be destroyed by handling; it is the nearest in appearance to the actual coin, as this material can be obtained of the color of gold, silver and copper; it may also be had with paper lining on the back, which renders it adaptable of being pasted in a book, but then the same drawback as before—the expense and convenience being too great for the average collector.

Tin Foil Impressions.

PLAN OF MR. A. REIMERS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

From the exquisite arrangement as well as the perfection of the rubbings executed by this gentleman, we must credit him with the taste of an artist, and, from the rare quality of the coins, we should judge that his collection is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast. He describes his method thus:—Take new and clean *tin foil* free from punctures, which it is apt to have if at all crumpled; fold the coin therein; rub it over with a fine cloth, which will give an outline to the impression; then with a hard wood stick which has a tolerably sharp but rounded point, rub on the foil, beginning at the centre, until all has been made sharp and perfect. If any bubbles appear during the operation they may be smoothed out with the cloth, the use of which is necessary in finishing. Trim the edges with sharp scissors, and then with starch paste, which is less liable to soil, paste the impression thereby obtained, on a stiff card (with a dead black surface is best, as it contrasts better with the foil); then a raised border of thick card, one inch or so wide, pasted on this, will prevent crushing if anything should be laid on it; and if several coins were thus mounted on a page or sheet, small blocks of cards near the centre would extend the protection of the impressions. Mr. Reimers has sent us nine cards, 7 x 12 inches around the border, each containing fac-similes of from 3 to 11 coins, obverse and reverse; these would form an album of equal beauty to the actual coins. The expense of preparing these, although repaying in satisfaction, could not be met by most numismatists; they could not be prepared thus at a moment's notice for mailing; consequently they could not be adopted generally.

Electrotype Shell Impressions.**PLAN OF MR. JOHN HERRON, OF N. Y. CITY.**

Of course, as every collector is aware, nothing now known can render as accurate a copy of a coin or medal as the electrotyping process: every scratch or nick, or defect, however slight, is faithfully produced, but they are too stiff and thick for preserving in a book, and as not one collector in five hundred has, or understands the manipulation of, an electric battery; equally few, can afford to pay from 25 cents to a dollar, for electrotype shells of each side of a coin.

Plaster Impressions.**PLAN OF MR. A. STEVENS, OF CHICAGO, ILLS.**

The use of Plaster of Paris for making casts of medals which have very high relief is well enough, but for our purposes, as set forth in our August issue, it is of no value; as a cast of a coin rarely brings out all of the minute points; they are liable to breakage during transmission in the mails; and finally they are much more cumbersome than the original coins.

Miscellaneous.

Several other gentlemen have submitted processes quite similar to those described. The simplest method mentioned, was suggested by punching out the circular bottom of the square card trays in which our publishers send ancient coins, and using it to prevent the pencil from slipping off and cutting the paper while rubbing—this idea is quite good, but it necessitates the use of from five to ten of such circles to accommodate the different sized coins; no collector would care to carry so many about with him, with the chance of occasionally using one.

New Peruvian Coins.

On page 74, of the present volume, we described a Peseta newly issued by Peru; since that time we have seen the large

piece of the series, the Cinco (or Five) Pesetas, of which our engraving is an accurate representation, excepting the expression of the face which can rarely obtain justice when engraved on wood. Excepting the abbreviations and value on the reverse, the Peseta is an exact reduction in size of the Five Pesetas. It has been asserted that these coins are now being struck by the Chilians, with the captured machinery of the Lima mint, but we cannot testify as to the truthfulness of this statement at present.

Masonic Medals at Auction.

(Continued from Page 143.)

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

PRICE.

- \$3.75 Scotland, Arms of Grand Lodge; IN THE LORD IS ALL OUR TRUST: rev. two brethren approaching a temple; female seated at right; AMICITIA, VIRTUTE ET SILENTIO; silver; good; perhaps *unique*: size 19.
- .20 to \$1.00 Masonic Halfpenny tokens, 6 varieties; copper; 18.
- 1.00 Same obverse; rev. bust of Prince of Wales; copper; 18.
- 1.00 Same obverse; rev. bust of Frederick; Duke of York; copper; 18.
- 1.35 1795 EAST GRINSTEAD HALFPENNY; rev. Masonic arms; copper; scarce; 18.
- 4.05 Jugated busts of George, Prince of Wales and Wm., Duke of Clarence: rev. two oval tablets; numerous emblems; finest English Masonic; bronze; extremely rare; 27.
- 10.00 Royal Alfred Lodge, Oxford; crowned bust of Alfred the Great; DOMINUS ILLUMINATIO MEA: rev. a shield: one of the oldest English Masonics; silver; very rare; 26.
- 1.20 1875 Albert, Prince of Wales; in commemoration of his installation as G. M.; bronze; 32.
- 3.25 THE STRONG MAN LODGE; Atlas between two pillars, supporting the globe: rev. engraved inscription; silver; rare; 28.
- 4.00 Martin Folkes, head to right: rev. a sphinx before a pyramid. Struck at Rome 5742 A. L.; bronze; rare; 23.

FRANCE.

- .85 1842 L. DE LA PARFAITE UNION ET ST. JEAN DU DESERT; REUNIS, FONDEE 1735; Valenciennes; two hands clasped; square and compasses; brass, decagonal; 14.
- 1.10 5789 Lodge of the Friends of Peace; Minerva standing on platform: rev. palm and olive wreath; O. DE PARIS; silver. Copper, 60c: size 18.

- 1.00 LOGE DES ARTS ET L'AMITIE, LOUVIERS ; a pillar surmounted by a garland ; emblems : rev. Latomia crowned with roses ; silver ; scarce ; 18.
- 4.00 St. Johns Lodge of the Union of Hearts ; shield with Death's head, M O Æ. ; rev. a phoenix ; silver ; rare ; 20.
- .85 REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, head of Liberty to left : rev. inscription in wreath. Struck by the F. M. of Paris, commemorating the reign of the Commune ; bronze ; 29.
- 1.00 5830, L. DE L'ATHENEE FRANCAIS : rev. G and star within square and compasses ; octagonal, silver ; very scarce ; 19.
- 1.62 5866, ACTIVITE, UNION, FRATERNITE ; MAI : obv. sphinx, obelisk, column and two pyramids ; bronze ; 29.
- 2.80 5834, Double-headed eagle of 33rd Degree ; rev. a cross and inscription alluding to 30th Degree ; silver ; 16.
- 2.50 LOGE DE LA CLEMENTE AMITIE, (Paris, about 1806), a man enveloped in a cloak, walking through fire ; silver ; 18.
- .50 LA DOUCE ET CONFIANTE AMITIE LES UNIT ; serpent of eternity enclosing a cross ; rev. emblems ; copper, plated : 19.
- 4.00 5809, Bust of Cambaceres : rev. in wreath, "the Worshipful Mother Scottish Lodge of France, assembled under the distinctive title of St. Alexander of Scotland, and the Social Contract, Orient of Paris, to their Grand Master, March 30;" very rare ; 25.
- 1.40 1776, Lodge of the Nine Muses, Orient of Paris : obv. hexastyle temple on a cliff ; silver ; rare ; 16.
- 2.20 Electrotpe ; obv. bust of Franklin : rev. a temple, with the Nine Muses at work, "from their labor springs their glory;" copper ; 19.
- 6.02 5782, Bust of Franklin to left : rev. emblems ; "the Masons of France to Franklin, Master of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters, Orient of Paris, 5778 ; bronze ; rare ; 27.
- 1.05 Lodge of the Starry Rose Revived ; a full-blown rose : rev. double-headed eagle ; bronze ; extremely rare ; 18.
- 1.00 LOGE DE LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE, a broken column : rev. emblems ; copper ; scarce ; 18.
- 1.05 LOGE JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, O. DE CHATEAU-THIERY : rev. a radiant triangle with Hebrew inscription ; copper ; rare ; 16.
- 1.00 Lodge Anglaise, Bordeaux ; their arms on obv.- rev. a level in a triangular glory ; bronze ; 17.
- .60 "5785, October 16;" a phoenix : rev. chain of love-knots ; A I. in monogram (AMIS INCORRUPTIBLES) ; copper ; 17.
- .90 Lodge of the Disciples of Minerva ; head of Medusa ; copper ; scarce ; 18.
- 1.00 LOGE DE ST. EUGENE, OR. DE PARIS ; blazing star, G in centre : rev. a radiant sun ; L'AN 5805 ; silver ; very scarce : 17.

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- 1.20 5806, LOGE DE ST. J. DE LA PALESTINE, O. DE PARIS.; a triangle in radiant circle: rev. an altar; silver; very rare; 17.
- 1.62 Scottish Lodge of the Imitators of Osiris; a globe inscribed HONOR: rev. an angel, triangle, etc.; copper; 23.
- 3.40 Scottish Lodge of Threefold Unity; Paris, 1804; three interlaced triangles: rev. emblems; silver. Bronze, 85c.; size 18.
- .60 1808, Lodge and Chapter of Isis, Orient of Paris: rev. Isis seated between sphinxes; w. metal; very rare; 16.
- .90 Lodge Isis-Montyon; double-headed eagle: rev. coiled snake enclosing a cross; silver; rare. White metal, 95c.; size 15.
- 1.60 REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS, JETON DE PRESENCE; square and compasses; copper; 22.
- 4.00 5827, LOGE DE LA AMITIE FRATERNELLE, O. DE BOURG.; a nude figure with arms extended and holding a lamp and triangle, stands on a mound; silver; very rare; 26.
- .80 5876, in honor of the U. S. Centennial; obv. head of Liberty in helmet: rev. inscription in seven lines; emblems; bronze; 23.
- 2.00 Lodge at Chatres; two hands from the clouds clasp each other: rev. radiant sun with emblems crossed. S. F. B. (Wisdom, Strength, Beauty); silver; rare; 16.
- 4.10 Lodge of Perfect Equality, Rouen; obv. emblems: rev. an altar, a crowned skeleton, and another holding a shepherd's staff; silver; very scarce; 20.
- 2.40 5808, LOGE DES ARTS REUNIS, O. DE ROUEN; emblems in acacia wreath: rev. Minerva standing; a temple in background; silver; very rare. Bronze; scarce; \$1.50: size 19.
- 1.10 5835, LOGE DE LA VERITE, A L'O. DE ROUEN; nude female personifying Truth: rev. seven steps between columns; bronze; scarce; 18.
- 1.60 ARDENTE AMITIE, O. DE ROUEN; a burning heart on an altar: rev. a leafless tree; octagonal; silver; rare; 20.
- 1.50 LOGE DES ARTISTES REUNIS, O. DE LIMOGES; obv. the Tablets of the Law: copper, gilt; 17.
- 1.12 LOGE DES CŒURS UNIS, A L'OR. DIEPPE; three burning hearts in a wreath: rev. a radiant triangle over fasces; silver; very rare; 17.
- .90 Scottish Lodge of Perfect Union, Orient of Donai; three interlaced triangles, forming a star; rev. a seated female; bronze; 18.
- .30 Same Lodge. Obv. female seated on cubic stone, pyramid and temple in background: rev. inscription in olive wreath: copper, milled; 16.

- 1.50 "5812, TRIB .: DEPAL. DES GG .: JJ .: SEANT A DOUAY;" a pair of scales: rev. the All-seeing Eye; silver. Bronze; 75c; size 17.
- 1.70 LOGE DE L'AMENITE, HAVRE; two pillars; a temple in background: rev. radiant triangle: silver, septagonal; 20.
- 1.05 Scottish Lodge of the Scotch Olive, Havre; an olive tree with various emblems: rev. two columns, an altar with seven steps, etc.: copper; scarce; 19.
- 2.10 Scottish Mother Lodge of the Social Contract, Paris; the sun rising from the sea, AB ORIENTE ORIAR.: rev. nine-pointed star (struck in 1776 on its formation); copper; 19.
- 1.65 Same Lodge; a globe resting on a pillar; rev. three interlaced triangles forming a star, SI FODIERIS INVENIES; silver, septagonal; 20.
- .30 Lodge of St. Alexandre of Paris; LUMEN DE LUMINE, the All-seeing Eye in a triangle; copper; 18.
- 1.25 Same Lodge; similar obverse: rev. sun rising behind a mountain; a hand over a broken column at left; silver; very rare. Bronze \$1.50; size 18.
- 1.50 5805, LOGE DE ANACREON, O. DE PARIS; bust of Anacreon with crown of roses: rev. a lyre on an altar; silver, octagonal; 20.
- 1.40 Bust of Anacreon to left: rev. a lyre on a cubic stone; silver; rare; 15.
- 3.20 Lodge of the French Eagle, Paris; a shield bearing a crowned eagle; between two branches: rev. the Serpent of Eternity surrounding emblems, silver; 20.
- .75 5789, LOGE DES AMIS DE LA PAIX; Minerva seated, holds an olive branch: rev. shield on ermine; O. DE PARIS 22D. J. DU 4 MOIS; silver; 18.
- .85 LOGE DES CŒURS UNIS, O. DE PARIS, emblems, laurel branch, etc.: rev. two flaming hearts on an altar; bronze; 17.
- 1.10 5820, Obv. square and compasses: rev. similar to that of last; silver; 15.
- .35 5807 COMMANDEURS DU MONT THABOR; a level in a wreath: rev. radiant sun behind rocks; bronze; 19.
- 2.65 Obv. bust of Liberty, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS: rev. Reception by the Commune of the Grand Masonic Cortège: w. metal, gilt; 32.
- 2.70 Another similar, but different inscription; copper; 32.
- 1.60 5806 LOGE DE LA CONSTANCE COURONNEE, Paris: rev. a hexastyle temple; FIAT LUX; bronze; 18.
- .65 LOGE DES DISCIPLES ST. VT. DE PAUL; St. Vincent holding a child, advances towards another who sleeps: rev. eye, ear and mouth between pillars; copper; 20.

- .70 Same Lodge; similar in design, but octagonal; bronze; scarce; 20.
- .90 Same Lodge; JETON DE PRESENCE, a serpent: obv. an open book, hand and dagger; bronze; 18.
- .42 Lodge of the Perfect Reunion, Paris; five-pointed star in wreath; copper; fair; 18.
- 1.50 JUNCTI ROBORANTUR. G.O.F.; fasces within a band: rev. triangle and sun; silver; 19.
- .75 5760 Lodge of the Perfect Point, Paris; a pyramid, man seated on right: rev. beehive and emblems; bronze; 18.
- .55 1812 LOGE DE LA TRINITE, O DE PARIS: rev. pillars, altar, etc; *electrotype*; 17.
- .60 LOGE CH. ET AREOPAGUS DU PHOENIX, RIT DE HERO.; laurel wreath: rev. phoenix on an altar; bronze; 19.
- 1.00 IN LEGIBUS SALUS, a lion behind a tablet; Justice standing; an olive tree on left; lead, bronzed; 18.
- .70 Four pillars forming two archways: rev. emblems and inscription; foundation and inauguration of the Paris Masonic Temple, 1841-3; bronze: 26.
- 1.60 "5804 G SPHINX". obv. a sphinx: rev. triangle, with radiated eye; Paris Lodge; silver; rare; 16.
- 1.20 "5806 MARS ET LES ARTS"; helmet, shield, sword and musical instruments: rev. "RECOMPENSE AU ZELE"; silver; scarce; 16.
- 1.00 Lodge of St. Victor of the Friends of Victory, Paris; two pillars; various emblems: rev. an eagle to left; silver; 17.
- .75 Lodge of St. Louis of Martinique, Paris; a spread eagle with a thunderbolt; copper; 17.
- 1.30 "Supreme Counsel of the 33d. in France; God and my right"; crowned double eagle: rev. inscription in nine lines, bronze; 21.
- 1.20 PARFAITE REUNION, O. DE PARIS; bust of Minerva to right: rev. a wreath; etc.; silver, septagonal; 25.
- 2.70 Triangle within rays, INRI in cipher; rev. five standards. Struck for the Grand Council, 33d grade, prior to the winter of 1829, silver; rare; 15.
- .90 LOGE DE LA SINCERE AMITIE, Rouen; an altar with fire; joined hands in front: rev. a nine-pointed star; bronze, nonagonal; 18.
- .42 *Electrotype*, 5782, L'HEUREUSE ALLIANCE; a temple: rev. a rose in bloom; size 21.
- 1.01 LOGE DES AMIS BIENFAISANTS, O. DE PARIS; beehive and bees: rev. a temple; bronze, octagonal; 19.
- .85 LOGE ET CHAP. DES AMIS DE LA PATRIE, O. DE PARIS; two columns on a platform: rev. emblems; copper; 18.
- .42 1843 ADMIRATEURS DE L'UNIVERS; Paris: rev. square and compasses; brass, decagonal, 18.

- 2.30 LOGE ST. PIERRE DES. VRAIS AMIS DU PARF. ACC. REUNIS, St. Peter standing, a cock on a pedestal to left: rev. a temple; silver; extremely rare; 21.
- 1.05 LOGE CHAP. EC. DES AMIS BIEN; ET DES IMI. D'OSIRIS REUNIS. O. DE PARIS; a beehive with bees; bronze; 23.
- .40 5818, LOGE DES RIGIDES OBSERVATEURS FDEE, O. DE PARIS.; temple between pillars: rev. endless serpent; etc.; bronze; scarce; 17.
- .90 Count HONORE MURAIRE; his bust to left; struck in his honor in 1829; bronze; rare; 26.
- .80 5777, LA CONCORDE, OR. DE SENS., wreath of oak and rose leaves: rev. radiant triangle; brass, nonagonal; 18.
- 1.12 5799 LOGE DE LA PHILANTROPIE, A L'O. DE ST. QUENTIN.; a Mason within circle of stars: rev. beehive, serpent etc.; silver; scarce. Bronze, 50c. size 18.
- .30 LOGE ECOSS. DES MILITAIRES REUNIS, OR. DE VERSAILLES: shield, banner, emblems, etc.; copper; 18.
- .80 1786 L'ORDRE DES H-D-M. INTRODUIT EN FR. PAR J. MATHEUS, G.M.P., square Gothic building with tower in centre: rev. inscription in eleven lines; bronze; very rare; 20.
- 2.10 "1817, Scottish Lodge of Jerusalem, Orient of Paris"; an acacia tree, "For Masons it is always flourishing: rev. a star; silver; rare. Bronze; \$1; scarce; size 20.
- 2.00 Trinosophes de BERCY, Paris; radiant five-pointed star: rev. Noah's Ark, mystic characters below; brass, octagonal; 15.
- 1.70 1774 "Lodge of Perfect Union," Valenciennes; Masonic implements secured by a ribbon: radiant triangle illuminating a landscape; silver; rare; 18.
- 1.10 1816, LOGE DE SAINT LOUIS DE FRANCE, O. DE PARIS; a beehive between pillars; rev. an olive wreath; bronze; octagonal; 19.
- 2.00 "Lodge of Associated Friends," Lille; an altar, open Bible, sword, etc.; rev. three laurel wreaths interlaced; copper; 31.

(To be Continued.)

Our Prize Department.

For the purpose of encouraging amateurs to think about the coins or medals they collect, our publishers have decided to offer monthly prizes for the best written paper on the subjects selected by them for publication in the pages of the *Coin Collector's Journal*.

A prize of *Five Dollars* will be paid for the best descriptive list of medals struck in commemoration of the Centennials of the battles fought during the Revolutionary War. The pages to be sent to the Publisher's office not later than November 20th.

Value of Gold from 1862 to 1879.

The value of a Gold Dollar in U. S. Currency ("Greenbacks"), during the years from 1862 to 1879, is shown below :

| Lowest Price during the Year : | Highest Price during the Year : |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1862, March 22nd.....\$1.01 $\frac{1}{8}$ | December 4th.....\$1.34 |
| 1863, August 26th.....1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | February 25th.....1.72 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1864, January 4th.....1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | August 11th.....2.85 |
| 1865, May 13th.....1.29 $\frac{1}{8}$ | January 3rd.....2.30 |
| 1866, March 24th.....1.25 | June 18th.....1.67 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1867, January 3rd.....1.32 | September 12th.....1.46 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1868, November 6th.....1.32 $\frac{1}{8}$ | August 6th.....1.50 |
| 1869, December 21st.....1.19 | September 24th.....1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1870, November 4th.....1.10 | January 10th.....1.23 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1871, December.....1.08 $\frac{3}{8}$ | September.....1.15 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1872, January.....1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | August.....1.15 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1873, November.....1.06 $\frac{1}{8}$ | April.....1.19 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1874, July.....1.09 | April.....1.14 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| 1875, January.....1.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | October.....1.17 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1876, December.....1.07 | March.....1.15 |
| 1877, December.....1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ | April.....1.07 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1878, December.....1.00 | January.....1.02 $\frac{7}{8}$ |

1879, January 1st, specie payment was resumed, after a suspension of 17 years.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Coin Collector's Journal.

Dear Sir:—Please hand my name to the Committee who have in charge the formation of a club for Collectors, in your City. I regret very much that my distance from New York will deprive me from enjoying the advantage of the City members. but I expect to receive the full value of the \$2 per year. I am ready to subscribe, in the information such a club would be sure to diffuse throughout the country. I am with well wishes.

* * * * *

A Subscriber.

Chicago Ills. Sept. 12th, 1881

Answers to Correspondents.

"A Subscriber," St. Johnsbury, Vt. The rubbing sent is of a coin of Philip II. of Spain, but coined for Burgundy, under his authority as Count; the inscription PHS. REX. CATHOL. HISPAN. COMES. BURGUNDIE, is Philip, Catholic King of Spain, and Count of Burgundy. 2nd. We cannot conceive what the coin can be, than you call a "silver penny of Victoria, 1841, size 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; as they are size 7. 2d. The piece having "1860, Stevan Douglas," rev. "Herschell Johnson, 1860," is doubtless a political badge which has had the

Ferreotype portraits in its centre, destroyed. Are you not mistaken in regard to the "Stevan?"

D. S. R., Chicago, Ills. Yes, there are U. S. Dollars of 1797, with 16 stars; in fact we should think it a rare variety which had not that number; the different varieties consist in the division of the circle of stars, some are divided 9 and 7—others 10 and 6.

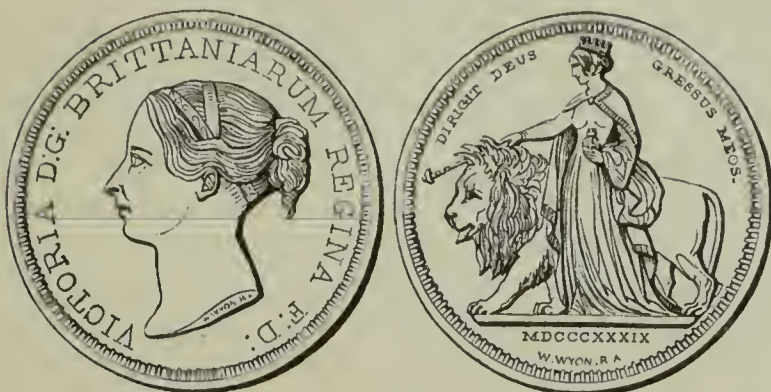
"Victor," Tremont, Pa. At present we have no means of obtaining a complete list of the dates of the Dimes and Half-dimes coined at New Orleans. The first bearing the mint-mark are dated 1838, and last 1860; and as to attributing a certain degree of rarity to any date (except 1838), it would be only guess-work, without years of observation.

L. P. M., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. If you will read the last two lines, on page 128 (August issue), you will find the error corrected. Your request for the tables will be answered in next number, as we have had so many asking for similar information, we shall devote space to it. Hope to give the other tables ere long.

G. D. M., Quebec, Canada. Says, "In Ruding, Vol. 3; Plate xxxi, No. 10, is a Twopence of the Commonwealth, on the obverse the Irish harp occupies the left shield, with a dot in the field between the terminal points of the two shields. In this arrangement of the shields, he calls attention in his description of the engraving, noticing that it is different from that on the other coins of that issue. I have a Commonwealth Twopence with no dot between the shields, and with the harp on the *right hand* shield; in this position the design is on a line with the other coins of the Commonwealth. Can you tell me whether there were two issues of the piece in question; if so, which is the rarer of the two; or has Ruding made a mistake?"

In reply we will say that all of the Twopence pieces of the Commonwealth we have examined, are the same as our correspondent's coin; and we are of the opinion that Ruding, whose plates are after Folkes, fell into an error, either by mistake of the engraver or from the possession of a counterfeit coin. For surely he must have been thoroughly conversant with this quite common piece; but why he omits mention of a piece of the same design as the others of the series is past our understanding, particularly as it was necessary to change the description after describing the first and largest coin of the series. Hawkins, the latest author on English coins (1876), and one who took the trouble to look up all Rudings' misstatements, did not discover this very evident error. Humphrey makes no mention of any differing types of the Commonwealth Twopence. We therefore conclude that Messrs. Folkes, Ruding and Hawkins have misled numismatists.

Fine Pound Coins of England.



But few collectors have ever seen the original of our engraving, and it is equally unknown among the people of the country where it is supposed to pass current. The coin, like those of the same value of other reigns, being issued more as an exhibit of the skill of the die-sinking department of the Royal Mint than as a convenience to the public.

The obverse of the piece bears a beautiful portrait of Queen Victoria, with legend *VICTORIA Dei gratia BRITANNIARUM REGINA fidei Defensor*. Victoria by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith. The reverse has a full length figure of the Queen directing the steps of the British Lion, while the legend *DIRIGIT DEUS GRESSUS MEOS* (God directs my steps), would show that she herself is directed by the Almighty. Date in exergue *MDCCCXXXIX*, the designer's name *W. WYON, R. A.* below.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 146.)

1825 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Wide irregular date. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured; the spacing is very wide, and the 1 slants too much toward the 8, it is also below the line of the other figures: distance from the star on the left to that, is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from the 5 to the star on the right is $2\frac{1}{3}$: L B E in LIBERTY, have double outlines; the former showing the form of another L, which had been sunk a trifle below it; the bases of E and R connect, but this peculiarity exists on several other varieties, Nos. 2 and 3 and 8: the T is below the line and touches the hair.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{1}{3}$; from s to o is $1\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A is but 1, same as on the two following varieties; and from the tip of the highest leaf to o in OF is $1\frac{3}{4}$: the letters of the surrounding legend are broader on the first five varieties—notably the TES in STATES and all A's; these letters are closer to the dentellated border on this reverse: an extra outline encircles the o in OF: defects are noticeable at the outlines of ENT in CENT: on this and No. 3, the highest leaf terminates to the left of the front of s (also on No. 8, but that is the small letter reverse).

No. 2, with reverse B. Defective T. The date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide, centrally measured; the figures are properly spaced and curved; distance from the tip of the 1 to the star on left, is 2; which is greater than any except No. 8; and from the 5 to the star on right measures $2\frac{2}{3}$; a circle connects the points of the dentellations around the border, caused by the compasses.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{1}{4}$; from s to o, and from highest leaf to o, measures $1\frac{1}{3}$; this reverse is easily recognized by noticing the small defect below the foot of the T in CENT: the highest leaf terminates a trifle to the right of the front of s.

* No. 3, with reverse C. Close star. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide, through its centre; distance from the 1 to the star on the left is only $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from the 5 to the star on right is $2\frac{1}{4}$: a slight additional outline is discernable on the right of the 5: the 18 is below the line of the 25; a slight crack connects all the stars with the date, although it may not be readily seen except on a good specimen: a circular line formed by the compasses extends from the border opposite the second star on left, upward to the seventh star: extra outlines may be seen at the upper portions of L and Y in LIBERTY: the curl beneath the bust extends only over the 5, on no other does this occur.

Reverse—Distance from D to s is $1\frac{1}{3}$; from s to o is but 1; which is less than on any other; from highest leaf to o is $1\frac{1}{2}$: this leaf terminates below the centre of s; this letter is badly shaped.

No. 4, with reverse D. Outlined 5. The date is $4\frac{2}{3}$ wide, centrally measured; distance from the 1 to the star on left is $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is the same on Nos. 5, 6 and 7; and from the 5 to star on right is $2\frac{1}{4}$; this 5 has the outlines of another 5 visible around it at a different angle; otherwise the date is properly spaced and curved: all the letters in LIBERTY have extra outlines on their right sides: on the greater part of the specimens of this variety the dentellated border is broken in several places.

Reverse—Distances from D to s and s to o are $1\frac{1}{4}$ each; from F to A is $1\frac{1}{2}$ (which is identical with this space, on Nos. 5, 6 and 7); but from the point of the highest leaf to o measures only 1, which

is less than on any other; this leaf terminates midway between s and o; the point of the leaf below F, is considerably to the right of that letter: the letters NE and ENT in ONE CENT, show extra outlines, which would indicate that they had been increased in size, from the original designing.

*Sub-Variety. Same as No. 4, but the obverse die is cracked from the hair opposite the first star on the right, downward to the border near the 5.

*No. 5, with reverse E. Divided date. The date is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, centrally measured; and is divided —18 25—the centre spacing appears greater than between the other figures, owing to the different angles at which they stand: distance from the 5 to the star on the right, is $2\frac{1}{2}$: T in LIBERTY is below the line.

Reverse—Distances from D to s and highest leaf to o, $1\frac{1}{4}$ each, and from s to o and F to A are $1\frac{1}{2}$ each: the legend is more distant from the border than on any other variety.

No. 6, with reverse F. Wide date; close star. The date is 5 wide, centrally measured; the spacing is wide except between 2 and 5; distance from the 5 to the star on right, is only 2; which is less than on any other; the ball at the lower terminal of the 5 is connected with the perpendicular above it, by a slight scratch from a slip of the graver: I and B connect at base, and T and Y at top; the crosslet of the latter touches the hair on its right: a line formed by the compasses extends from the first star on left, close to the border, around to the eighth star.

Reverse—Distances from D to s and highest leaf to o, are $1\frac{1}{3}$ each; and from s to o is $1\frac{2}{3}$; the letters of the legend are not so broad as on the foregoing varieties: the varieties following also have small letters: the leaf below F terminates *exactly* below the right end of the foot of that letter.

No. 7, with reverse G. Date is $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide, spacing wide; distance from 5 to nearest star $2\frac{1}{2}$; from 1 to nearest left-hand star 2: none of the letters in LIBERTY touch each other or the hair.

Reverse—Distance from D to s $1\frac{1}{3}$; from highest leaf to o, and from s to o $1\frac{3}{4}$ each; the E in ONE and CENT slightly above the other letters in the words.

No. 8, with reverse H. Date $4\frac{3}{4}$ wide; distances from 5 to star on right and 1 to star on left 3; the star above coronet points to the back of it.

Reverse—Distance from D to s $1\frac{1}{3}$, from highest leaf to o $1\frac{3}{4}$, from s to o $1\frac{1}{3}$; no compass mark showing in centre.

1825 HALF CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A. Date is 4 wide; distance from 5 to

right-hand star $2\frac{1}{3}$; from 1 to left-hand star $3\frac{1}{2}$; second star on right double struck.

Reverse—Distances D to S $1\frac{2}{3}$; from S to O $2\frac{1}{4}$; from bottom to A $1\frac{3}{4}$.

No. 2, with reverse A. Date is 4 wide; distance from 5 to right-hand star $2\frac{1}{2}$; from 1 to left-hand star 3.

Hawaiian Islands.

ITS COINS, MEDALS AND TOKENS.

This interesting cluster of islands are less notable for their numismatic treasures than for their natural curiosities. We shall therefore make up for the paucity of the first by a description of the islands themselves.

The Sandwich Islands, by which name they are generally known, consists of twelve islands, containing 6,100 square miles in the North Pacific, between Mexico and China. They are of volcanic origin, and are probably the latest formed considerable portion of the earth's crust; in fact, Mauna Loa and Kilauea, the two greatest active volcanoes in the world, are continually adding to its surface in one eruption, in 1855 Kilauea poured out thirty-eight billion feet of lava, while four years later a stream of molten lava, ran fifty miles to the sea in eight days, devouring everything in its course; but such is the ease with which people become familiarized with danger, that before the mass is fairly cold, houses are built on the old spot, and the natives pulverizing the surface, and, adding a little soil, plant potatoes for their families, and the danger is forgotten. But wonderful as the islands are in a geographical way, the history of the natives is still more so. When Captain Cook discovered the islands in 1778, they were occupied by a race of savages, and now we find them educated, civilized Christians, the only case on record where the missionaries have succeeded in converting an entire nation, and where every man and woman can read and write. Up to the time of Kamehameha I., called Nui (the Great), each island was ruled by one or more independent chiefs, who were constantly at war one with the other, but he conquered them all, the last submitting in 1809. This really great man was born in 1753, and was the son of a powerful chief named Keoua. He early conceived the idea of uniting the islands under one king, and having established his authority in 1796, he adopted liberal measures and prohibited human sacrifices, although he remained the absolute ruler of the people and lord of the land. He encouraged agriculture and commerce, which was doubtless, owing to the advice of the explorer, Vancouver, who gained his friendship and exer-

cised great influence over him; he died on the island of Hawaii, May 8th, 1819, aged 66. He was succeeded by his son Liholihi, who reigned as Kamehameha II. He was born in 1797, and was 22 years old when he came to the throne. He carried out the reforms began by his father, abolished idolatry and the tabu, and encouraged the missionaries in their endeavors to educate the people. On Nov. 27, 1823, he sailed for England with his wife and suite, and was cordially received by George IV., but just as they were about to return, several members of the party were attacked by the measles, ending fatally to the king and his wife, he died July 14, 1825, aged 28 years. The bodies were sent back to the islands on board a man-of-war. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Kauikeaouli, born March 17th, 1814, who reigned as Kamehameha III. The first eight years of his reign was under the regency of the Queen, dowager of Kamehameha I., but shortly after her death in 1832, he assumed full control of the kingdom. He continued the liberal policy of his father and brother. The most notable event of his reign was the banishment of the Roman Catholic priests, but the French government sent a frigate to Honolulu in 1839, and compelled him to tolerate the Roman Catholic religion. In 1843 the Hawaiian kingdom was recognized as an independent government. He died December 15th, 1854, aged 40. Having reigned 29 years, he was succeeded by Alexander, son of Kekuaua-
oa, governor of Oahu, who had been adopted by the late king. He was born February 9th, 1834, and reigned under the name of Kamehameha IV. He had visited Europe a few years before with his brother, who succeeded him. In 1856 he married Emma, the daughter of a high chief by an English lady. But one son was born of this marriage, and he died when only four years old. He was a man of liberal education, and translated "The Book of Common Prayer" into Hawaiian, but omitted the Athanasian Creed. He died Nov. 30th, 1863, aged 29, after a reign of 9 years. He was succeeded by his elder brother Lot, as Kamehameha V., born December 11th, 1830. On his accession to the throne he made great changes in the constitution of Kamehameha III., restricted the suffrage to persons having an income of \$75 per year, and able to read and write and pay his taxes. After an uneventful reign of 9 years he died on December 11th, 1872, aged 42 years, and was succeeded by William Lunalilo, a descendant of an old family of Hawaiian chiefs. He was elected king January 8th, 1873, dying the following year (February 3d, 1874) without issue. An election was again necessary. Parliament having been called together February 12th, 1874, its choice fell on David Kalakaua, a chief, descended on his mother's side from Keawe, an ancient king of the island of Hawaii. Two days after his election he proclaimed his

brother, Prince William Pitt Leli'ehoku, heir apparent. After a visit to the United States in 1860, he married the chieftainess Kapiolani. His presence in this country after a journey round the world in search of a suitable race of laborers to fill the place of his countrymen who are rapidly dying out, suggested the propriety of an article to the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, describing the numismatics of the islands. The length of our title is hardly commensurate with the pieces to be described, one for each head, but of our first we count four varieties, which slightly swells the list. In the latter part of the reign of Kamehameha III. he conceived the idea of providing a national currency, and as copper could be coined at a profit commenced with that metal, but here he made a mistake, for the people had never used coins of that metal, and positively refused to accept the new coins even as a gift. Quantities of the pieces were thrown into the sea, which in a measure accounts for their rarity and the fine condition of the existing pieces. The design is as follows:

No. 1.—*Obverse* 1.—Bust of King with date below, 1847. Legend, KAMEHAMEHA III. KA MOI (the king).

Reverse.—A. HAPA HANERI (hundredth part) in laurel wreath with 15 berries. Legend; AUPUNI (kingdom) HAWAII: copper; size 18.

This may be known as the crossed four variety.

No. 2.—*Obverse*.—1.—Same as last.

Reverse.—B. Has 18 berries on red.

No. 3.—*Obverse* 2.—The lettering of this variety is smaller than last; the four of date is not crossed; the name commences exactly at the point of the king's epaulet.

Reverse.—C. Has 17 berries on the wreath.

No. 4.—*Obverse* 2.—Same as last.

Reverse.—D. Has only 13 berries on wreath.

No. 5.—Token of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse of Honolulu.

Obverse.—Half length portrait of King. Legend, HIS MAJESTY KAMEHAMEHA IV.

Reverse.—Beehive surrounded by shrubs and bees. Legend, JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE IMPORTER IALE MAIKAI (good house) broad milling white metal; size 22.

No. 6.—Agricultural Medal.

Obverse.—Bags marked COFFEE and hogsheads labeled SUGAR; palm tree at left; agricultural implements in front; shipping and rising sun in the background; imperial crown above; enclosed in oak wreath. Legend, ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED A. D. 1850.

Reverse.—Fancy wreath, leaving centre blank for inscription. Legend, PREMIUM FOR THE BEST EXHIBITED; rose branches below; silver; size 40.

This completes all the pieces known to have been struck for these islands.

Coming Coin Sales.

The catalogue of the collection of the Rev. W. C. Neligan, M. A., L.L.D., is before us, whose splendid cabinet is to be disposed of at auction, in London, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on November 10th, and four following days. The chief lines of the collection are Greek Tetradrachms of Lacedæmon, Seleuceia, Ætolia, Magnesia, Cleopatra, Alexander Ægus, Tigranes, Pyrrhus, &c.; a gold Tetrastater or Arsinoe; Roman Colonial Coins, struck at Alexandria and other cities, with portraits of Emperors and Empresses; Jewish silver shekels and half shekels of Simon Macabæus; Persian darics; coins of Bactria, including tetradrachms of Euthydemus, Eukratides, Heliokles, and didrachms of Antimachus, Antialkides, Zoilus, Azilises, Azes, &c. Among the Coins of Parthia will be found a series of the Arsacidæ, many of great rarity; English, Irish and Scotch coins, including a unique silver penny of James IV., testoons and half testoons of Mary Queen of Scots; a very fine collection of seige pieces, including those of Inchiquin, Dublin, Colchester, Cork, Carlisle, Rebel Crowns, &c.; gold and silver proofs of the gun money of James II.; a large collection of war medals, many of great rarity, and presentation medals of various societies; mediæval silver coins of European cities; many rare and unpublished of Germany, Italy, France, &c.; also a collection of Bracteates, Turkoites, &c.

Our publishers announce the sale of Mr. Charles Spaeth's large and valuable collection of foreign postage stamps, including the best U. S. locals and entire U. S. envelopes ever offered for public competition. Persons desirous of forming a collection of these interesting "paper coins and medals" will do well to embrace this opportunity, as the chance is not likely to be repeated. The owner's name is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the collection and the judgment and discrimination displayed in the completion of the different series. The sale will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, December the 12th and 13th, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms. Catalogues are now ready.

THE HAWAIIAN COLLECTION of coins and medals is now in Messrs. Scott's hands in the course of cataloguing. This cabinet, although small, contains many very choice seige pieces in extraordinary fine preservation, beautiful foreign crowns, fine U. S. dol-

lars and miscellaneous pieces ; it will be sold some time in December.

Mr. Woodward announces that the catalogue of the collection of our friend Mr. Dohrman, of San Francisco, is in preparation.

Masonic Medals at Auction

(Continued from Page 153.)

FRANCE—Continued.

Price.

- 6.00 Bust of Dr. Palaprat, G. M. Knights Templar of France ; cipher inscription : rev. crowned shield of arms ; silver ; rare ; 23.
- 1.05 "Worshipful Perfect Lodge of Mercury and Themis, Orient of Paris ;" Mercury holding balance and caduceus ; rev. a temple, etc. ; bronze ; rare ; 17.
- .50 5785, LOGE CHAPITRALE DE ST. ANTOINE DU PARFAIT CONTENTEMENT ; "Medaille d'Assidueite ;" brass, nonagonal ; 18.
- .80 LOGE CHAPITRALE DES ARTS ET DE L'AMITIE, Paris ; serpent coiled about a cross, on which is a rose ; rev. an altar ; bronze ; 23.
- 80. "Lodge of Perfect Accord," Villefranche ; two clasped hands in circle : rev. level and a crescent ; brass ; poor ; scarce ; 19.
- 90. 5793, LIBERTE PAIX EGALITE ; (Paris ?), triangle within rays : rev. Liberty seated ; bronze ; 23.
- 1.05 Masonic Temple at Havre, inauguration ; bronze ; scarce ; 22.
- 1.00 5804, LOGE DE LA SINCERITE, ORIENT DE RHEIMS ; an altar within acacia branches : rev. emblems ; silver ; 17.
- 1.00 "Scottish Lodge of Perfect Equality, Orient of Chalon ;" square, compasses, and surveyor's level ; brass ; 17.
- .60 5813, "Lodge of the Three H's, Orient of Havre ;" rev. below, COQUARDON F. 33 ; copper. Others, without *Coquardon* ; silver, \$1.40 ; copper, \$1.50 ; size 18.
- .85 Same Lodge ; an altar between two pillars, etc. ; rev. HARMONIA, HONOR, HUMANITAS, REGUNT : bronze ; 18.
- 1.60 Members' jewel of Worshipful Lodge of Friendship at Nemours ; triangle with rays, forming an eight-pointed star : base silver ; 20.
- 1.40 1848, FRANCS JUGES ; sword and crucifix crossed : rev. LES TRAITRES SERONT PUNIS DE MORT ; bronze ; rare ; 22.

- 1.08 5824, LOGE UNION ET CONFIANCE, OR. DE LYON; a six-pointed star in a crowned and radiated circle: rev. engraved; copper, gilt; 25.
- 1.25 5775 LOGE AMITIE, SAGESSE, Paris; emblems within rays: rev. wreath and sheaf of wheat; silver; 17.
- 1.00 5806, LOGE DES FRERES UNIS, O. DE PARIS; obv. similar to last: rev. radiant star in a triangle, on an owl's head; copper; 17.
- 3.25 5785, LOGE SAINT ANTOINE DU PARFAIT CONTENTEMENT; Law tablets and sword on platform and altar: rev. a barefooted, hoodwinked candidate, led by a hand from the clouds toward a temple; w. metal; scarce; 19.
- .40 Another of regular "Lodge of St. Antoine of Perfect Contentment," Paris: copper, octagonal; 18.
- .50 JUNCTI RORBORANTUR G. O. F.; French eagle, etc.: rev. serpent, radiant triangle, etc.; OMNIBUS UNIS: silver, rare: Bronze; 25c.; size 18.
- 1.30 5760, L.D. ST. J.S.L.T.D.D. ST. L. D. L.M. D. F. R.; a beehive and swarm between two pillars: rev. emblems; silver; very rare; 19.
- 1.10 "Grand Knights Elect of Kadosh, of the Seven Associated Scotchmen," Paris; silver; very rare; 15.
- 1.70 "Grand College Rites of the Grand Orient of France"; double-headed eagle of the Scottish Rite: rev. five standards tied with a ribbon; silver; 16.
- .55 LOGE PHILONOMES, Paris; square and compasses: rev. radiant five-pointed star; w. metal; 12.
- .90 5826, ADMIRATEURS DE L'UNIVERSE, Paris; a globe: rev. emblems; silver; 17.
- .90 5852, LOGE BONAPARTE; a bee: rev. square and compasses; brass; 16.
- 2.02 1869, Busts of Napoleon, Eugenie and Prince Imperial; obv. square and compasses; struck for the Festival of St. Maximin; silver, gilt; 21.
- .25 Electrotype; Lodge of the Emulators of Hiram; nonagonal; 17.
- 2.50 1782, "Lodge of Perfect Esteem and Olympic Society," Paris; a lyre in laurel wreath: rev. of acacia around emblems; "RESTAURAVIT, 1782;" silver, very rare; 19.
- 2.60 "Lodge of Tried Constancy, Rouen;" a female supporting a column, and trampling a hydra: rev. a temple; silver, nonagonal; very rare. Bronze, 80c.; size 22.
- 3.00 "Sovereign Chapter, etc., Valley of Rouen;" a pelican feeding young at base of a cross: rev. Minerva with shield, points to a temple; bronze, 20.

- 1.15 LOGE DE LA PERSEVERANCE, Rouen ; female pouring water on rocks : rev. a temple, etc.; silver ; 17.
- 1.90 "The Regular Lodge of Hospitalers," etc., in a wreath : rev. To the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe ; bronze ; 17.
- .70 5820-'36, UNION SINCERE, ORIENT DE TOULOUSE ; emblems : rev. triangle and star ; copper ; rare ; 14.
- .90 5850 L'UNION FRATERNELLE, O. DE TROYES ; three towers within square and compasses ; bronze ; 20.
- 1.25 Lodge St. Jean du Desert of Valenciennes (?) ; obv. square and compasses : rev. St. John Baptist with a lamb, standing ; silver ; rare. Copper ; 70c. ; size 16.
- 1.50 UNIO PERPETUO ; Minerva seated : rev. Bible, cube, etc. ; VIRTUTI ET PRUDENTIE ; w. metal ; fair ; very rare ; 20.
- 1.10 "1810, Chamber of Master Workmen in Masonry ;" a beehive : rev. LE 13 JANVIER, 1810, in a wreath ; bronze, octagonal ; scarce ; 21.
- .80 BUREAU DE PLACEMENT DE LA BASTILE ; obv. square and compasses ; copper ; 10.

SWITZERLAND.

Price.

- \$4.00 5389, Dedication of the new Temple by the Lodge de l'Amite, Geneva : obv. a partly draped female leaning against a dead tree, around which ivy climbs : silver, gilt ; very rare ; 22.
- 2.80 1822, Swiss National Grand Lodge ; female standing on a Mosaic pavement : rev. clasped hands, and emblems : silver ; rare ; 20.

ITALY.

- .60 5807, Scottish Lodge of Napoleon, Leghorn ; obv. a perfect Ashler, etc. : rev. square and compasses enclosing "N" and date : *electrotype* ; 16.
- 2.60 5808, In honor of the Alliance of Grand Orients of France and Milan : triangle, fasces, flaming sword, caducens, etc. : silver ; scarce ; 25.
- 6.05 5811, Loge Napoleon, Orient of Udine : obv. laurel wreath, AL F. T. S. SOMENZARI CHE PARTE IL 29, DEL X MESE : rev. two triangles forming a star : silver ; very rare ; 24.

HOLLAND.

- .90 Amsterdam, "3d Centennial of the Cologne Charter ;" ten line inscription in circle of stars : rev. triangle and inscription ; bronze ; scarce ; 32.

- 4.05 Bust of Prince Fred. Wm. to right : rev. ribbon and jewel of a G. M. suspended from a star ; commemorating 25th year as G. M. ; without the 1841 engraved ; silver ; bronze ; rare ; \$1.20 ; size, 32.
- 2.10 1825, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, Hague ; in honor of the marriage of their G. M. : obv. Latonia standing with emblems on a platform ; in quadrate cipher above "Ornat et duget." rev. G. in triangle ; inscription in cipher ; silver, original ; rare ; bronze, original ; rare ; 95c. ; size, 29.
- 5.50 1850, In honor of the silver wedding of G. M. Prince Fred. Wm. and Princess Louisa Augusta ; their busts jugated : rev. triangle and inscription in wreath : silver ; bronze, \$2.50 ; size, 36.
- 1.02 1818, Bust of the Prince to left ; FREDERIC PR. DE PAYS-BAS : rev. "Installation of the Grand Lodge of Administration of the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Holland : " bronze ; 29.
- 4.50 1807, Lodge de la Vertu, Leyden ; female kneeling beside an altar ; a skeleton behind ; ruins in background : rev. inscription of nine lines. Struck in commemoration of the conduct of the King at the destruction of 800 houses by the explosion of a powder ship : oval, silver ; 30 x 24.
- 6.25 1808, Same lodge ; commemorating their 25th anniversary ; Minerva crowning an altar : rev. "Fraternal love, over which white-robed Virtue presides," etc. ; silver ; very rare ; 23.
- 1.05 1836, Dort : obv. acacia wreath, rudder and anchor : rev. in wreath "Token of remembrance of a true Brother, Nov. 21 ; " bronze ; scarce ; 24.
- 1.25 5808, Commemorating the 50th year of Masonry in Holland ; front of a temple, fountain in centre : rev. inscription of nine lines ; silver ; rare ; 21.
- 4.90 5811, ANNO LUCIS ; cradle presented by City of Paris to infant son of Napoleon I. : rev., in a wreath, MERITO—"Cradle of the King of Rome Orient of the Hague ; " said to have been but 25 struck in this metal ; bronze ; size, 24.

BELGIUM.

- .50 5876, Brussels medal in honor of the United States Centennial : rev. square and compass ; bronze ; 23.
- .80 5876, Another for same occasion ; head of Liberty in Greek helmet ; bronze, 23.
- .81 Leopold I., funeral medal : obv. bust and inverted torches : rev. the Omnipotent Eye ; bronze ; 19.
- .77 5869, OR. DE LIEGE ; triangle and Eye above shields : rev. clasped hands in a triangle ; copper ; 116.

- 1.10 Bust of Honnorez to right : rev. an altar tomb ; bronze ; gilt ; 22.
- 1.30 5832, Commemorating the foundation of the Grand Orient at Brussels ; a phoenix : rev. inscription of eight lines ; bronze ; 29.
- 1.25 Same obverse as last : rev. on a tablet, "Masonry will survive through all time ; God wills it ;" bronze ; 29.
- 1.00 Bust of Baron de Stassart to left (this and the following medals are by *Hart*) : rev. a ribbon connecting three wreaths ; bronze ; 32.
- 1.00 Same obverse as preceding : rev. inscription of fourteen lines ; bronze ; 32.
- 1.00 Same obverse : rev. Masonic precepts in forty-one lines ; copper, plated ; 32.
- 1.80 Similar, but differing from preceding ; plated ; 32.
- 1.05 Same obverse ; rev. a serpent biting a file ; LA MAC. : VIVRA DIEU LE VEUT, GR. : OR. : BELGIQUE, 5838 ; bronze ; 32.
- 1.00 Bust to left in G. M.'s collar, of EUGENE DE FACQZ, GR. : MAIT. DE L'ORDRE MAC. : EN BELGIQUE ; rev. Masonic precept in 41 lines ; copper, plated ; 32.
- 1.00 Same obverse ; rev. an altar, sword, Bible, club of Hercules, bust of Minerva, etc. ; below GR. OR. DE BELGIQUE : copper, plated ; 32.
- .90 Same obverse : rev. serpent biting a file ; inscription as before described ; copper, plated ; 32.
90. Same obverse ; rev. three wreaths connected by a ribbon ; copper, plated ; 32.
- .90 GRAND ORIENT DE BELGIQUE, RECOMPENSE MACONNIQUE ; Serpent of Eternity around various emblems ; bronze ; 32.
- .90 1832, LOGE AMIS ORAIS DE L'UNION, Brussels ; fifteenth anniversary of its foundation : obv. front of a temple : rev. a votive tablet ; bronze ; 32.
- .95 5865-68, LOGE DES AMIS PHILANTHROPEs ; Latonia standing : rev. offices of the Lodge ; bronze ; 30.
- .95 5866, Same obverse as last : rev. in honor of Master Jules Anspach, "for truly Masonic conduct ;" bronze ; scarce ; 30.
- .92 5870, Same obverse as last : rev. Erection of Masonic Temple ; souvenir of recognition to very dear Bro. W. Jannsens, Architect ; bronze ; 30.
- 1.25 SOUVENIR FRATERNAL ; clasped hands in wreath : rev. inscription of eleven lines ; struck by the oldest Lodge in Belgium, at Mons ; bronze ; 26.
- 1.15. Head to right, of Joseph Augustin Grassous ; rev. in acacia wreath ; JURIST LEGIST M : bronze ; rare ; 14.
- 1.50. GRAND ORIENT DE LA BELGIQUE, a burning altar between

pillars, a lion in foreground: rev. the Omnipotent Eye and triangle, LUMEN DE LUMINE; white metal; very rare; 41.

- .95. Head to left of Pierre Van Humbeeck: rev. an extract from his inaugural speech: bronze; scarce; 32.
- 2.15. LOGE DE L' ESPERANCE, of Brussels; Hope standing in frame of square and compasses: rev. blank. A member's badge. Silver; rare; 44.
- .95. Head to right of Van Gensan, rev. emblems; inscription in nine lines; bronze; 32.
- .60, Masonic Satirical; a hog surrounded by rays, on a tablet; LES COMME COCHONS, ORDER DES AGATHOP.: MENAGENE.: rev. MARTIN LE SINGE, THE HIME. G.M. etc; bronze; size 17. The Society of Agathopaedes of Brussels is said to date back to the 15th century; but has been recently a burlesque on Masonry.

SWEDEN.

- .60. *Electrotype* of Gustavus III. medal; his bust in a cubic stone; Time standing at left: rev. inscription of seven lines, referring to death of Gustavus: 32.
- 2.40. 1818, Grand Lodge of Sweden; bust of Charles XIII.: rev. altar, tomb, etc.; struck on his death; white medal: 34.
- 1.70. 1809, bust of Charles XIII. to right; (the founder of the Royal Masonic Order of Charles XIII. of Sweden); CARL XIII. S.G. OCH V. etc.: rev. olive wreath inclosing inscription: silver; very good: 19.
- .25. 1876, *Electrotype* of Dedication medal of the Stockholm Temple; bust of King Oscar to left. Originals are rare: 34.

RUSSIA AND JAVA.

- 8.70. "Lodge of Osiris, founded Nov. 2, 1776; Orient of Moscow" in Ecclesiastic Russian; the Serpent of Eternity in a circle: rev. an eye above the phallic emblem; "Mysterious representations of Osiris," in same characters: silver; exceedingly rare: 23.
- 1.25. Lodge, Star in the East, of Batavia, Java; 75th anniversary; "75" on a five-pointed star in acacia wreath: rev. cable with nine love-knots; inscription of fifteen lines: silver. Bronze, \$1.15; size 31

The Yorktown Centennial.

This event, like all others connected with the centennial of our country's birth, has been fitly commemorated by a number of medals of varying degrees of merit. Our first subject is a beautiful medal by P. L. Krider, is well struck and sensibly protected with a high rim, well calculated to protect it from injury.

No. 1.—*Obverse*.—Profile portrait of Washington and Lafayette CENTENNIAL YORKTOWN VA. 1881.

Reverse.—View of Lord Cornwallis's surrender. SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN VA. in exergue OCT. 19, 1781. White metal: size 32.

No. 2.—*Obverse*.—Profile portraits, in circles of Washington above, Lafayette and De Grasse below. Legend, WASHINGTON DE GRASSE LAFAYETTE.

Reverse.—View of the Yorktown Monument, 1781-1881, OCT. 19, on field at side. Legend, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN: white metal; size 21.

No. 3.—This is a circular medal, hanging in a star of thirteen points.

Obverse.—Lord Cornwallis surrendering his sword. Legend, SURRENDER OCT 19 1781: stars in each angle of star frame.

Reverse.—Inscription, YORKTOWN VA CENTENNIAL 1881 MEMORIAL: in angles of star: VA. S.C. R.I. PA. N.C. N.Y. N.J. N.H. MAS. MD. GA. DEL. CON.: white metal; size, medal 15; frame 23.

Auction Sales.

Our publisher's 37th auction sale was held in the rooms of Messrs. G. A. Leavitt & Co. on the evening of the 10th of last month. The collection disposed of was the property of Mr. G. Blake, an old Californian and an extensive traveler in the east, and as was to be expected especially rich in oriental coins, besides a very fine line of the money of the Doges and Popes. The bidding was spirited throughout, and prices realized very satisfactory, amounting in the aggregate to over one thousand dollars. We annex prices obtained for some of the more interesting pieces. Lot 1, lead Bullæ of Gregory IX., \$1.10; (2), another of Innocent IV., \$1.05; (3) another of Alexander IV., \$1.85; (4) another of Gregory X., 50c.; small silver coins of the early Popes (lots 5 to 62), from 25c. to \$1.60, and coppers at about same prices; lot 64, crown of Innocent XI., fine and beautiful, \$4.50; lot 133, Papal War Medal of Pius IX., \$5; Groat of Enrico Dandolo, the first coin of the Doges, fine, \$1.20; other early ones at about the same price; lot 162, testoon of Francesco Morosini (pictured on page 123 of last year's JOURNAL), \$2.80; lot 207, crown of Don Carlos, 1873, uncirculated, \$5; lot 254, thick silver coin of Jerusalem, very rare, not known to have been in any sale before \$9.50; lot 256, early Chinese coin, 2257 B. C., \$11; lot 266, knife-shaped Chinese, \$8; lot 284, an indecent Chinese coin, \$6.50; lot 305, crown of Annam, very interesting piece, \$15; lot 312, Dragon Dollar of the same, \$9; lot 319, Formosa Rebel dollar, effigy of large idol, \$7; lot 320, Amoy dollar (pictured on page 8 last year's JOURNAL), \$6.50; lot 358, gold

oban, \$81; Corean army medal (lot 371) \$5.75; lot 374, Akita oval silver plate, \$9.50; lot 394, Siam, first circular tical (cockatrice), \$10; lot 479, poor 1794 U. S. dollar, \$25.10; lot 481, 1839 dollar, \$20.50; lot 507, 1834 Flourish Commerce, etc. (see page 26 C. C. J.), \$4; lot 541, 1804 cent, \$3.87; lot 589, large plate copper, daler of Sweden, \$6.25; lot 619, Caulonia fine didrachm, \$11; lot 621, Gela tetradrachm, \$3.50; lot 628, Panormus, \$3.75. Thus it will be seen that although the prices of coins were well sustained, many collectors secured bargains.

Sale of October 3d.

This was a dealers stock of foreign stamps sold by Scott & Co., and realized over thirteen hundred dollars, but not of sufficient interest to a majority of our readers to warrant report of at any length.

Chicago Sale of October 7th.

This, in the vernacular of the New York gamins, would be called a picnic for the few collectors who were fortunate enough to see the announcement of the sale in the Chicago "Dailies," but it was a very serious loss for the "heirs and executors" of the gentleman who's patient care and toil had amassed the treasures which were so ruthlessly slaughtered by the auctioneer. However the result should be a lesson to all amateurs to leave explicit directions in their wills as to how their collections are to be disposed of, and if the auction room is decided on they should name the parties who are to be intrusted with the cataloguing, as they certainly have better knowledge on the subject than their next of kin. To resume the collection was sold in two days without any catalogue, and apparently unknown to all but two collectors, and one of these was not there the first day, leaving the competition to pawnbrokers and others who judged of the value of the coins by the age or weight in silver. The coins were put up in lots and handed round by the auctioneer. One lot consisted of a nearly complete set of half cents, mostly uncirculated, including the 1830-40 proofs. These were knocked down for 10c. each. A good 1799 cent brought the same price, which, we are assured, was worth as many dollars. The U. Silver brought but a trifle more than face value. One of the rarest \$10 gold pieces sold for \$11.50—\$50 has since been refused for it. Fine uncirculated Kentucky cents brought 5c. each, and various other fine colonials at about the same price. Washington half dollar in silver 60c.; proof sets from 1861 to '71 from \$2.50 to \$4 per set.

Sale of October 15th.

This sale was catalogued by Mr. H. P. Smith, which is a sufficient guarantee that the condition of the pieces was correctly de-

scribed, and although the collection was unimportant and contained no rare pieces the prices realized were very satisfactory. We quote, as follows: Lot 184, 1795 dollar, fine, \$2.25; lot 186, 1796 dollar, fair, \$2; lot 187, same, good, \$3; lot 187, 1797, poor, \$1.55; lot 189, 1898 small eagle, fair, \$3.50; lot 197, 1801, pierced, \$1.30; lot 198, 1802, pierced, \$1.30; lot 200, 1836, little worn, \$8.50; lot 201, 1840, nickel, \$1.80; lot 212, fine, \$2.35; lot 214, 1854, pierced, \$3.70; lot 215, 1855, pierced, \$2.75; lot 216, 1855, very fine indeed, \$8.25; lot 240, 1878, eight feathers, *uncirculated*, \$1.10. We wish this item would be republished by every paper in the country and given equal prominence to the paragraph that went the rounds of the press about a year ago, as we have had an average of a dozen a day offered us by mail for the last year, which has caused us a loss of much time and many dollars worth of postal cards used in replying thereto. A poor 1794 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar (lot 243) brought \$2.75; lot 313, 1852 half, \$5.01; a 1796 $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar (lot 341) sold for \$5.35; lot 616, a fine bronze medal, size 28, to commemorate the capture of Louisbourg, sold for \$7.80, the highest price realized during the sale.

Sale of October 21st and 22d.

This was a collection of greater interest to numismatists, as it consisted of many ancient and American colonial coins. Among the Greek silver we quote lot 1, Ægina, \$3.38; Agrigentum, \$2.13; Cumæ, \$1.25; Hyrina, \$1.35; Sybaris, \$3.35. Lot 271, bronze medal struck to commemorate the recovery from sickness of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, size 36, fine and beautiful, \$2.50; lot 452, New Yorke in America Eagle; rev. Venus and Cupid under palm tree, brass, very rare, \$13.50; lot 461, Annapolis shilling, \$7; lot 463, "Vermontis Res Publica," many trees variety; quoted as the best specimen of this variety known, \$10.50; lot 467, Immunis Columbia, very fine, \$5; lot 472, New Jersey Immunis Columbia, fine, very rare, \$38. A large number of political medals sold low, from 2 cents to 10 cents each. We cannot understand why these medals should be so neglected by American collectors, as they certainly are the most interesting line comprised within the United States series, and will eventually bring high prices. Lot 1247, a Martha Washington dime, in copper, weak impression, but not much injured, \$13.75.

Emperors of Germany.



CROWN.

Obverse.—CAROLUS *dei gratia* ROMANUS IMPERATOR ARCHIDVX AVSTRIÆ. Charles by the grace of God Roman Emperor, Archduke of Austria.

Reverse.—MONETA NOVA CIVITATIS STVTGARD. New money of the City of Stuttgart.

In our experience of collectors we find many who desire to add some series of foreign coins to their American collection, but somehow have never decided what line to take up; to such we would recommend the crowns of the German Emperors. These as a series are of beautiful and quaint designs, bear correct and characteristic portraits of a line of powerful princes who ruled the destinies of continental Europe for nearly a thousand years. Although of course a complete series in crown size cannot be obtained, still it has the advantage of great elasticity; a number of distinct pieces of one Emperor can be taken, or even a coin of every date may be collected if desired, or the amateur can confine himself to one of each ruler; again, the line may be extended by taking the beautiful coins struck for the different cities under the Emperors. Many of these contain interesting views of historic towns as they appeared hundreds of years ago. Last, but not least of the many advantages offered by the series, is the steady price and ready sale maintained for German crowns. We find a few in nearly every auction-sale; and although the same piece will often fluctuate greatly in price (thereby giving the persevering collector a chance) the average price is about \$3.00, and should necessity compel a forced sale, the amateur can rely upon obtaining the full cost of his collection. Many of the Emperors coined large double, triple and quadruple crowns of imposing appearance and exquisite workmanship; but these usually go far above the figure of the average collector (that

is to obtain as a series) they sell at from ten to fifty dollars each at auction.

The illustrations which accompany this article give some idea of the general appearance of the coins while the translations of their inscriptions will be useful, not only for the identical pieces illustrated, but as a key to other inscriptions; as unfortunately, abbreviations are altogether too prevalent on mediæval coins. We annex a list of the German Emperors from the time Pope Leo III bestowed the imperial crown with the revived titles of Cæsar and Emperor of Rome on Charlemagne, to 1806, when the Emperor Francis resigned the title for that of Emperor of Austria.



CROWN.

Obverse.—LEOPOLD I *dei gratia* ROMANUS IMPERATOR SEMPER AVGVSTVS. Leopold I by the Grace of God, Roman Emperor, always sacred.

Reverse.—MONETA NOVA CIVITATIS NORTHEIMENSIS. New money of the city of Northaims.

LIST OF EMPERORS,

- 800. Charlemagne, King of France.
- 814. Louis, le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne, King of France.
- 823. Lothaire I., son of Louis I., King of Italy.
- 855. Louis II., son of Lothaire I., King of Italy.
- 839. Charles the Bald, son of Louis I., King of Italy.
- 890. Louis III., son of Charles, King of Italy.
- 881. Charles the Fat, King of the East Franks.
- 887. Arnulf, of Bavaria.
- 899. Louis IV., son of Arnulf, of Bavaria.
- 911. Conrad I., Count of Franconia.
- 919. Henry I., King of the Saxons.
- 936. Otho I., son of Henry I., King of the Saxons.

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973. Otho II., son of Otho I., King of the Saxons.
996. Otho III., son of Otho II., King of the Saxons.
1002. Henry II., Cousin of Otho II., Duke of Bavaria.
1027. Conrad II., King of Italy.
1046. Henry III., son of Conrad II., King of Italy.
1056. Henry IV., son of Henry II.
1106. Henry V., son of Henry IV.
1125. Lothaire II., Duke of Saxony.
1138. Conrad III., Duke of Franconia, King of Italy.
1152. Frederick I., Barbarossa.
1190. Henry VI., son of Frederick I.
1198. Philip, Brother of Henry VI., Duke of Swabia.
1198. Otho IV.
1215. Frederick II.
1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick II.
1254. William, of Holland.
1257. Richard, son of John, (King of England.)
1273. Rodolph I., of Hapsburg.
1291. Adolphus, of Nassau.
1298. Albert I., of Austria.
1308. Henry VII., of Luxemburg.
1314. Louis V., of Bavaria.
1346. Charles IV., of Luxemburg.
1378. Wenceslas.
1400. Robert.
1411. Sigismund, of Bohemia.
1438. Albert II., Duke of Austria.
1440. Frederick IV.
1493. Maximilian I.
1519. Charles V., King of Spain, (I.).
1556. Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., Archduke of Austria.
1564. Maximilian II., son of Ferdinand I., King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria.
1576. Rudolph II., son of Maximilian II.
1612. Mathias, son of Maximilian II.
1619. Ferdinand II., grandson of Ferdinand I., King of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria.
1637. Ferdinand III., son of Ferdinand II.
1658. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III.
1705. Joseph I., son of Leopold I., King of Hungary and Bohemia.
1711. Charles VI., King of Spain.
1742. Charles VII., Albert, Elector of Bavaria.
1745. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine.
1765. Joseph II., son of Francis I.

1790. Leopold II., son of Francis I., Grand Duke of Tuscany.

1792. Francis II., son of Leopold II.



CROWN.

Obverse.—FERDINANDUS Dei Gratia ELECTUS ROMANORUM IMPERATOR semper AVGVSTVS GERMANIÆ HVNGARIÆ, Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, Elector, Emperor Romanans, always sacred. Germany Hungary.

Reverse.—BOHEMIA &c. REX INFANS HISPANIA ARCHIDUX
AVSTRIÆ, &c., Bohemia &c., King, Infanta of Spain, Archduke
of Austria, &c.

It will be noted that our engraver has substituted FI for EL.

The Coins of the United States.

(Continued from page 164.)

1826 CENTS.

No. 1, with reverse A; Wide star. Date large, the 8 leans slightly to the 2; centrally measured is $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and directly under head; distance from 1 to left hand star, $3\frac{1}{2}$, being a larger space than found on any other cent of this date; from 6 to right hand star, 2: L in LIBERTY below the line of other letters, all of which are well made and distinct; coronet points between fifth and sixth stars.

Reverse—Distance from n to s, 1; from s to o, $1\frac{1}{4}$; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{3}$; and from A to u, $6\frac{1}{2}$; points of leaves end directly under last s of STATES, and F in OF.

No. 2, with reverse B. Defective R. Date similar to last, but 8 does not lean quite so much; measures the same; the curl is directly over the last figure of date: distance from 1 to left hand star, $2\frac{1}{2}$; from 6 to right hand star, $2\frac{1}{2}$; 1 in LIBERTY but slightly below line, R in same word defective, showing evidence of being double struck at foot and tail: coronet under sixth star.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, 1; from S to O, $1\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A $1\frac{1}{4}$, and from A to U, $5\frac{3}{4}$; a leaf terminates directly under F in OF.

No. 3, with reverse C. Similar to last in date and position, but the 1 is lower than the other figures; letters in LIBERTY perfect but L low, curl nearer to the 2 of date; measurements: from 1 to left hand star, $2\frac{1}{2}$; from 6 to right hand star, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, $\frac{3}{4}$; from S to O, 1; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from A to U, $6\frac{1}{2}$; E and D in UNITED touch.

*No. 4, with reverse A. Encircled stars, showing circle made by compasses between stars and milling, the central point being in the ear, a peculiarity of this and Nos. 5 and 6. Measurement: from 1 to left hand star, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and from 6 to right hand star, $2\frac{1}{2}$; sixth star points at top of coronet.

Reverse A—Same as No. 1.

No. 5, with reverse D. Similar to last in showing outer circle; point of sixth star slightly back of top of coronet. Measurements: from 1 to left hand star, $1\frac{2}{3}$; from sixth to right hand star, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, 1; from S to O, $1\frac{3}{4}$; from F to A, 1, and from A to U, 6. Point of top leaf comes directly under last S of STATES, the point of the next upper leaf coming under the centre of stem F in OF.

No. 6, with reverse B. This is nearly identical with No. 4, the only noticeable difference consisting in the ray of sixth star is directly over the point of coronet; the measurements do not vary sufficiently to note on the scale we have adopted.

Reverse B—Same as No. 2.

No. 7, with reverse B. Date uniform, lettering even; ray of sixth star is directly over point of coronet; measurements: from 1 to left hand star, $1\frac{3}{4}$; from 6 to right hand star, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse B—Same as No. 2.

*No. 8, with reverse A. Same obverse as No. 7. This combination we have found quite rare.

No. 9, with reverse E. Date uniform; L of LIBERTY slightly below line of other letters; ray of sixth star is slightly back of point of coronet; measurements: from 1 to left hand star, $1\frac{1}{2}$; from 6 to right hand star, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, $1\frac{1}{3}$; from S to O, $\frac{2}{3}$; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from A to U, 6; the upper leaf does not quite reach the line of S, while the second leaf terminates directly under the hair line of the F.

No. 10, with reverse F. Close stars. Date and lettering uniform ray of sixth star is slightly in front of point of coronet; curl

directly over 26 of date; measurements: from 1 to left hand star, $1\frac{1}{4}$; from 6 to right hand star, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Reverse—Distance from D to S, $1\frac{1}{4}$; from S to O, $1\frac{3}{4}$; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from A to U, $6\frac{1}{4}$; top leaf is near center of space between S and O, the next leaf terminating under F.

1826 HALF CENTS.

No. 1, reverse A. Of the half cent of this year we find no varieties of obverse, but give measurements in the hope that some of our readers may be more fortunate. Date centrally measured from 1 to star on left hand $2\frac{1}{3}$, from 6 to right hand star $2\frac{1}{3}$, liberty well spaced, but the hair line on bottom of L not discernible.

Reverse A—distance from D to S barely $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O, 2; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and from A to U, $5\frac{1}{2}$; the top leaf extends past S.

*Reverse B—Distance from D to S, $1\frac{1}{2}$; from S to O, $1\frac{1}{2}$; from F to A, $1\frac{1}{3}$, and from A to U, $5\frac{1}{2}$; the top leaf ends directly under S of STATES.

Garfield Medals.

The Mint medals of Gen. Garfield are now before most of our readers, who have no doubt, formed their opinion of them; to such as have not had the opportunity to examine, we may say that the largest one is size 26, with profile to left of Gen. Garfield: Reverse—a similar profile of Lincoln to right; it is in high relief and well struck.

The smaller one is precisely the same except in size, which is 19; they are both struck in gold and silver. As portraits they do not compare with that on the campaign medal rev "canal boy 1845 president 1881," so extensively sold last year.

Mr. Wood's medal is more noticeable for the beauty of the inscription than for the portrait, which is very poor. The obverse is one of last years presidential medals, profile to left, legend JAMES A. GARFIELD, THE NATIONS CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1880: Reverse Legend "FOR HIM THE CIVIL WREATH." In oak wreath, JULY 2ND, 1881. Inscription, "DANGER THAT FOUND HIM FAITHFUL, CROWNS HIM GREAT." Size 28.

Mr. Vorhees submitted the following description of a medal to the U. S. Senate, which he proposed to have executed at the Mint, the size to be three and one-half inches in diameter. The description is said to be: "Obverse—Profile bust of President Garfield; above bust to be inscribed, 'Filius Patrie.' Inscription encircling, 'James Abraham Garfield. Born Nov. 19, 1831. Inaugurated President of the United States of America, March 4, 1881. Died Sep. 19, 1881.' Reverse—Legend, 38 stars. A pro-

montory on which stands a flourishing oak tree riven by a thunder-bolt. Beside the tree is the figure of Columbia, with bowed head, one hand pointing to the tree. With the other she clasps to her bosom the staff of the flag of our country at half-mast. On the sea, in the distance are sails, bearing messages of sympathy to us from foreign nations. *In exergue.* The date of passing the resolution."

The annexed just critic which is going the rounds of the press, is not very flattering to Mr. Voorhees' ability as a designer.

"If the medal be carried out on this plan there is no artist who can make a decent work of art of it. The description is that of funeral designs in 'hair-work' such as were in favor among provincial persons 50 years ago. If the medal is decided upon, let the design be left to the best artist procurable."

The Numismatic and Archæological Society.

In the September number we expressed the opinion of a considerable number of collectors, regarding the uses and abuses of numismatic societies, and the desirability of forming clubs in their place. The importance of the subject was conceded by all, and our comments met with very general approval. Many communications were received from out of town subscribers, wishing to be enrolled in the new club, but enough city amateurs did not come forward to ensure success; possibly this was fortunate, as it would only have divided the resources of our metropolitan numismatists, since, owing to the action of the New York society in adopting our suggestions and reconstructing itself on the club basis, this step would now be unnecessary. Our ideas were thoroughly canvassed at the meeting of the above society on the 15th ult., and it was resolved that if the necessary funds could be secured a suite of rooms should be taken, and the society placed upon a popular footing; in this the officers and gentlemen of the New York society can feel assured of our cordial co-operation.

Our Programme for 1882

With this number we complete the sixth volume of the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, with what advantage to the numismatic fraternity we have our real reason to believe, and for himself, conscious of our past labors, and of the things in our endavors to make the JOURNAL as interesting and instructive as possible; to this end we have spared no expense, either for literary work or engraving, to this the large amount to the debtor side of the ledger

eloquently testifies, nevertheless, the Journal is not up to our ideal standard, and the limited number of writers on numismatics renders the task of catering to the ever-open maw of a monthly paper particularly difficult to supply. Unfortunately for all parties, the few persons who have applied themselves to the study of some particular line of coins, usually prefer to publish the results of their work in book form, the reasons for this short-sighted policy we shall not criticise, for there can be but one motive which would induce a man to refuse an offer of \$100 for his manuscript, and then pay three times that amount for publishing a book, of which but a very limited number of copies could possibly be sold. These publications, treating of a special line of coin, have not in a single instance paid even the printer's bill. Individually it is of no consequence to us, as we are perfectly willing to buy every book on numismatics, regardless of cost, but would wish the price such as to encourage research in the science. This, we believe, is the sentiment of a select body of amateurs, but we must protest in the name of the great body of collectors against this exclusive way of proceeding. By handing the materials for any valuable work to the editor of this paper a check for a liberal amount will be given, and our thousand readers will be edified without expense, while the author's name becomes a household word to thousands instead of dozens. Before leaving the subject we would suggest to embryo authors, that if they must publish their researches in book form, to get out two editions, say one of 20 copies at \$10 each, and the other of, say 1,000 copies at 25 cents, this will allow those who can afford it to pay the cost, while all can reap the benefits; if there is anything despicable in an amateur it exists in striving to keep information on his hobby exclusively to himself.

The new volume of the JOURNAL will, we believe, be far superior to any which has preceded it, we having secured the services of several new writers who will constantly contribute to its pages. In accordance with the wishes of our patrons the coins of America will always have the first place, and we hope eventually our readers will be able to refer to the JOURNAL for accurate and minute information on any coin ever issued on this continent. The work on the war tokens of the rebellion is now sufficiently complete to be commenced in the January number, fifty cuts having been delivered by our engravers this week. The description of the United States cents, which has been running in these pages, will be faithfully continued, and will in due time be followed by similar articles on the silver coins, while pattern pieces and gold will not be neglected. Ancient money and the mediæval and modern coinages of Europe will receive their full share of attention. In the general appearance of the JOURNAL we have made great im-

provements, having had paper manufactured specially for it, believing that the literary efforts of our writers will be worthy of the best setting. In future it will be sent flat, our subscribers having complained that the folding for the mails interferes with the beauty of the book when bound. Unfortunately these improvements cannot be effected without money, and as we have always expended more on the JOURNAL than has been received for it, we are now compelled to increase the subscription price to two dollars per year, and single copies to twenty-five cents. We hope all of our patrons, together with many of their friends, will send on their subscriptions at once, as, owing to the expensive paper used, we shall only print sufficient copies for our list, hence, late comers may be disappointed.

Wishing our readers a merry Christmas, we shall endeavor to make their New Year a happy one

THE EDITOR.

Items.

Our German Confreres.

—The second annual congress of German numismatists has just been held at Dresden, under the Presidency of Dr. Erbstein. At the same time an exhibition was opened of coins now in use throughout the world, which is said to have been the most complete collection of the kind ever seen.

Where the Bargains Went.

—M. de la Salle, a well-known French collector, early in this century, on one of his exploring expeditions to Florence, immediately on his arrival, came across a large-sized bas-relief in bronze, representing a Madonna surrounded by a crowd of angels, and in it he recognized one of the Santo bronzes. He paid 20 francs, or \$4, for this exquisite work, into which a follower of Donatello had thrown all his rare talent as an artist. At that epoch there were many needy Italian nobles, living from hand to mouth in the midst of the richest collections of art, which to them were scarcely more than encumbrances. A foreigner seeking the works of masters of the fifteenth century, and paying 20 francs for a bronze bas-relief, caused quite a sensation and flutter of hope among this class. M. de la Salle received an invitation to visit one of the most renowned palaces of the city. On arriving, he found himself in presence of a noble of the highest lineage, who, after praying

him not to disclose his name, caused to be spread before him the contents of several large sacks. To the astonishment of the collector, these proved to be the rarest plaques and medallions of the Italian Renaissance. "How much?" "A crown (about \$1) apiece," was the reply. M. de la Salle emptied his pockets before leaving.

Why Queen Elizabeth's Silver is Common.

—Many eminent writers before Adam Smith supposed that the fall in the rate of interest after the middle of the sixteenth century had been caused by the change in the purchasing power of money consequent on the influx of silver from America. Money, they said, was worth less, and, therefore, less was given for the use of it. But, as Adam Smith has replied, the change in the purchasing power of money affected both interest and principal alike, and could not alter the proportion. Yet the writers referred to were not wrong in ascribing the reduction of interest mainly to the increase of money, though mistaken in their view of its mode of operation. It was by augmenting, not the sums of money in the market for commodities, but the stocks of money entering the loan market, that the new silver lowered interest. The sudden descent in the market rate in Elizabeth's reign, already alluded to, may be traced mainly to two causes—the increase of silver in Europe after 1545, when the mines of Potosi were discovered, and the new coinage under the great Queen. In 1523 it had been computed in Parliament that the total amount of money in the kingdom did not exceed a million. Elizabeth's mint coined more than five millions. Old men, says Harrison, in his description of England in her reign, could remember when it was rare for a farmer to have so much as 6s. in hand; whereas, when he wrote, it was common for one to have as much as six or seven years' rent by him, though rents had enormously risen. Little of the coin thus accumulated in the country was put out at interest, but in London and other commercial towns, stores of money did not lie idle. —*The Contemporary Review*.

Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages

Prehistoric archaeology advances rapidly. It is not so very long ago since Worsaae's epoch-making book first firmly established the primitive division of the early human past into the three ages of stone, of bronze, and of iron. Then came the discoveries of Boucher de Perthes and others, systematized by Lyell, which resulted in the recognition of that still earlier stone period described

by Sir John Lubbock as paleolithic. Since that date the archaeologists of France and England have advanced to a regular classification in order of time of the vast heterogeneous collection of human remains belonging to the elder stone age; but the results of their researches have hardly yet obtained sufficient general recognition outside the restricted scientific circle. It is probable that most cultivated people still continue mentally to divide the prehistoric period into three ages of stone, bronze, and iron, and to subdivide the first-named age into a paleolithic and neolithic epoch. In reality, such a division, though practically convenient, is grotesquely disproportionate. The so-called stone age is made to extend over an enormous lapse of time, and to include portions of the geological tertiary period, the whole of the quaternary, and part of the recent; while the small remainder of the recent period is handed over to the bronze and iron ages. This scheme is almost as absurd as a division of English history into the Victorian, the Georgian, and the pre-Georgian epochs, the last-named being subdivided once more into the Anglo-Saxon and Elizabethan periods. French archaeologists have far more correctly recognized six main divisions of prehistoric time, the first five being equivalent to what we ordinarily describe as the paleolithic age, and the sixth comprising the neolithic, bronze, and iron ages, or the "recent" period of geologists. It is only by such a stricter and more chronologically accurate subdivision that we can properly appreciate the great slowness of human evolution in its earlier stages, and the vast lapse of time covered by the so-called paleolithic period.—*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

Auction Sales.

Sale of October 26th, 27th, and 28th.


This was the collection of Mr. John E. Burton, and consisted of a fine set of U. S. and miscellaneous coins, including some fine pieces. Lot 138, 1794 cent, stars on reverse, \$28; lot 140, 1795 thick planchet; this was sold as the "Jones" cent, which was sold in one of our publishers sales for \$100. We have no data for denying the statement, but if it really is the identical cent it has been so altered by rough usage that we are very certain that Mr. Jones would not recognize it, or would any of the gentlemen whose hands it passed through; it brought \$30, which was a very good price for it in its present condition; it is much to be regretted that this, the finest specimen of this variety, should have been thus rubbed out of its place. Lot 146, the Jefferson head (so-called) counterfeit, 1795, \$14; lot 163, an altered date described in eleven lines, brought \$27; lot 403, a very fine 1794 dollar, sold for \$100. Other rare dollars,

proofs, sold as follows: 1838, \$61; 1839, \$50; 1851, \$52.50; 1852, \$46; 1853, \$21; 1858, \$38.25; half dollars 1794, very fine, \$30; 1796, fifteen stars, the finest known, \$275; same, sixteen stars, fine, \$69; 1797, fine, \$64; quarter dollars, 1796, fine, \$37.50; 1804, uncirculated, \$82; 1823, very good, \$52; 127, proof, \$128. The 1802 half-dime (lot 870) sold for \$100. The half-cents sold as follows: 1793, fine, \$4.55; 1795, uncirculated, \$15; 1796, good, \$15.50; another, "broken die," \$17; 1831, \$13.50; 1836, \$14.10; 1840-1, \$17 each; 1842, \$14; 1846, \$15; 1847, \$9.25; 1848, \$11; 1852, \$8.25.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. B., London, Eng. Thanks. The Journal for 1882 will cost two dollars, and twenty-five cents postage for all subscribers out of the U. S. or Canada.

Peter, Eailhault.—If you send your back numbers to this office in good condition, they will be bound in blue cloth to correspond with the other volumes, and returned post-free, on receipt of 60c.

S. S. San Francisco.—Your coin is a common Chinese cash; the inscription on the obverse you could have found by turning to page 6, Vol. III. of the Journal. In case you have not the back numbers, we repeat it, "pao tung shun chih," current money of Compliant Reign (the style under which the first Emperor of the Tai Ching Dynasty reigned, 1644-61). On the obverse is the place of mintage, Hong Kong, Mantchoo and Chinese Hong Kong or Haing Kiang (Fragrant Streams) is represented by two rectangles, one above the other, thus: 

Inquirer, Philadelphia.—Your coin must have been issued in Munster, Mimigardevord being the old Latin name for that city. In future, if you would send a good rubbing of your coins instead of a description, it will be more convenient for all parties.

Collector, Philadelphia. We have long contemplated an article on the copper coins of India, and have had many engravings made to illustrate it, but the subject is a much heavier one than you seem to imagine; however, it will appear before long.

Greenhorn, Chicago. No. 1. is a Portuguese piece of 960 reis. No. 2 is a first bronze of the Emperor Hadrian, who reigned 117 A. D. No. 3 is a groat of Jacopo Contarini Dodge of Venice, in 1275. A similar one sold for \$1.00 in the auction sale, October 10th. A catalogue of the Hawaiian collection, has been mailed to you and all other subscribers.



